SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. | PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. | WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. II. | RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1852. | NO. 78.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines wil be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Executive Committee of North-Carolina consists of the following gentlemen. Their Post-offices are annexed to their names:

Abraham Rencher, of Chatham, *Chairman;* Post-office, Pittsborough, Chatham, N. C.

Edward Cantwell, of New Hanover; Post-office, Wilmington, N. C.

D. G. W. Ward, of Greene; Post-office, Stantonsburg, Edgecombe, N. C.

Robert P. Dick, of Guilford; Post-office, Greensborough, N. C.

Perrin Busbee, of Wake; Post-office, Raleigh, N. C.

W. W. Holden, of Wake; Post-office, Raleigh, N. C.

Gaston H. Wilder, of Wake; Post-office, Raleigh, N. C.

C. G. Wright, of Cumberland; Post-office, Fayetteville, N. C.

Asa Biggs, of Martin; Post-office, Williamston, Martin, N. C.

Warren Winslow, of Cumberland, is the National Democratic Committee-man for this State; Post office, Fayetteville, N. C.

Resolved, That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing upon this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the last Congress—the act for the reclaiming of fugitives from service or labor included—which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

Resolved, that the Democratic party will resist all ttempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

Resolutions Democratic National Conv. 1852.

"I accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the Convention, not because this is expected of me as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment; and with them I believe I can safely say there has been no word nor act of my life in conflict.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

"I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and slaveholding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to meliorate Slavery, *even to extermination.*"

WINFIELD SCOTT.

"No interference by Congress with the existence of Slavery in any slave State, but a firm and vigilant resistance to its legalization in any National Territory, or the acquisition of any foreign Territory wherein Slavery may exist. A perpetual protest against the hunting of fugitive slaves in the free States as an irresistable cause of agitation, ill feeling and alienation between the North and the South. A firm, earnest, inflexible testimony, in common with the whole non slaveholding Christian world, that human Slavery, though legally protected, *is morally wrong and ought to be speedily terminated.*"

HORACE GREELY, *June* 25, 1852.

"You insist that you cannot submit to the freedom with which Slavery is discussed in the free States. Will war—a war for Slavery—arrest, or even moderate that discussion? No, Sir; *that discussion will not cease;* war would only inflame it to a greater height. It is part of the eternal conflict between truth and error—between mind and physical force—the conflict of man against the obstacles which oppose his way to an ultimate and glorious destiny. *It will go on until you shall terminate it* in the only way in which any State or nation has ever terminated it—*by yielding to it*—yielding in your own time, and in your own manner, indeed, but nevertheless *yielding to the progress of emancipation.*"—WM. H. SEWARD, 1850.

Letter from Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE to Maj. LALLY.

"TREMONT HOUSE, Boston, May 27, 1852.

I intended to speak to you more fully upon the subject of the compromise measures than I had an opportunity to do. The importance of the action of the convention upon this question cannot be over-estimated. I believe there will be no disposition on the part of the South to press resolutions unnecessarily offensive to the sentiments of the North. But can we say as much on our side? Will the North come cheerfully up to the mark of constitutional right? If not, a breach in our party is inevitable. The matter should be met at the threshold, because it rises above party, and looks to the very existence of the confederacy. The sentiment of no one State is to be regarded upon this subject; but having fought the battle in New Hampshire upon the fugitive-slave law, and up on what we believed to be the ground of constitutional right, we should of course desire the approval of the democracy of the country.

What I wish to say to you is this: If the compromise measures are not to be substantially and firmly maintained, the plain rights secured by the constitution will be trampled in the dust. What difference can it make to you or me whether the outrage shall seem to fall on South Carolina, or Maine, or New Hampshire? Are not the rights of each equally dear to us all? I will never yield to a craven spirit that, from considerations of policy, which would endanger the Union. Entertaining these views, the action of the convention must be vital. If we of the North who have stood by the constitutional rights of the South are to be abandoned to any time-serving policy, the hopes of democracy and of the Union must sink together. As I told you, my name will not be before the convention; but I cannot help feeling that what is there to be done will be important beyond men and parties—transcendently important to the hopes of democratic progress and civil liberty.

Your friend, FRANK. PIERCE."

ISAAC PROCTER,

Successor to the late Firm of Oliver and Procter.)

Merchant Tailor,

AT the old Stand, "UGLY ROW, opposite the "GIRAFFE," five doors below Williams, Haywood & Co's Drug Store, has recently returned from the Northern Cities, (purchased) and has received a large and (all say) well selected assortment of goods in his line which, (from the universally acknowledged reputation of the establishment) he deems it entirely unnecessary to enumerate; but will simply say his assortment comprises every article belonging to the wardrobe of a gentleman.

In addition to his complete stock of unmanufacfured goods, he has a fine assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, of his own and foreign manufacture—all of which he would be pleased to exhibit, free of charge.

With sincere thanks to the patrons of the old firm, and of their "successor," he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to give them entire satisfaction.

Gentlemen who are disposed to patronize the North, in preference to those who surround their own hearth stone, he particularly solicits to give him a call. If he does not give them as good a [better fitting] garment as they can obtain at any fashionable establishment at the North, then he is "*mum!*"

Mr. G. L. GOULD, the talented pupil of Mr. OLIVER, is still with him, and his success as a cutter is rarely equalled, never excelled.

Mr. P. gives his attention to the Pantaloons and Vest department. They speak for themselves.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon their receiving equal attention with those purchased of the "Emporium."

Cutting done at all times and at reasonable prices.

In conclusion, he will say, although the "BUGG" has left him, he retains, in his varied departments, genuine Entomological skill.

Raleigh, *May* 24th, 1852. 57—tf.

FOR THE NORTHERN CITIES BY

The Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company have completed their new bridge across Roanoke River at Weldon, and are now prepared to transport passengers and freight from Weldon to Portsmouth and Norfolk, and the Northern cities promptly and with dispatch.

The Cars leave Weldon daily at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Portsmouth by 7 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with one of the Chesapeake Bay Steamers, HERALD, GEORGIA OR NORTH CAROLINA, for Baltimore, and arrive at Baltimore early next morning, in time to connect with the morning train that leaves for Philadelphia and New York.

By this comfortable and agreeable route, Passengers leaving Wilmington in the morning train, will arrive early the next morning at Baltimore, and reach New York the same evening, without loss of sleep, and with but one change of person and baggage between Weldon and Baltimore, and avoid entirely night travelling on Rail Roads. To render this route worthy of the travelling public, the company have employed careful and responsible baggage agents, who check all baggage at Weldon through to Baltimore, consequently the traveller has no further trouble with his baggage until he reaches Baltimore.

The Chesapeake Bay Steamers also stop at OLD POINT, to land and receive Passengers, and Passengers who leave Weldon at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., arrive at Old Point the same evening.

An arrangement has been entered into, by the different Rail Road and Steamboat Companies, by which the same Through Ticket issued at Charleston, will leave it optionary with the traveller to take either route at Weldon.

An accommodation train leaves Weldon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings for Portsmouth, Norfolk and OLD POINT COMFORT. Passengers by either train for Old Point, will reach Old Point the same evening.

For THROUGH TICKETS to Baltimore and New York, and any other information desired, enquire of the Agent at Weldon.

E. N PETERSON, Agent.

Office Seaboard & R. R. R. Co., Weldon, N. C., May 28th, 1852. } 922—1tw 3m

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE, W. J. McCONNEL, WM. S. RANKIN, } *Executive Com.*

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE, Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

D. G. BRIGGS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL give strict attention to the sale or forwarding of all produce or Merchandise entrusted to his care.

REFERENCES.

Wm. Boylan, Geo W. Mordecai, } Raleigh, N. C.
Col. A. Joyner, John Campbell, } Weldon, N. C.
McIllwaine Brownly & Co., Patterson & Cooper, } Petersburg, Va.
J. C. Wilson & Co., DeRosset & Brown, } Wilmington.

August 8th, 1852. 932—

$25 REWARD. Ranaway from the Subscriber, in the early part of May last, a Mulatto Boy, by the name of LEWIS. He is about twenty years old, has a small scar on his right cheek, has straight hair, when spoken to has a down look, is about five feet ten inches high. The only clothing recollected that he took away with him was a checked coat.

I have understood he has been seen some where on the Central Rail Road, and think it probable he passes for a free man, and has by some means procured free papers. I will give the above reward of twenty-five dollars to any person who will deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again.

JOSHUA PERRY.

Franklin County, N. C. July 16, 1852. } 929—w6w.

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of he day.

Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1851. 22—

PARTIN & GILL,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that they are now receiving their

Spring Stock,

which embraces every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store.

The following comprises a list of goods constantly kept on hand:

LADIES' Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and Light Colored Whole Gaiters,
" Ditto, Half "
" White Kid "
" Black Prunella Buskins,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Morocco Bootees,
" Bronze " " " "
" Black and Fancy Colored Jenny Linds,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Kid and Morocco Buskins,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Bronze Plain Morocco Slippers,
" Ditto, Imperial, a Fancy article,
" Embroidered Cloth Slippers,
" White Kid "

A good assortment of Misses' Gaiters, Bootees, Slipper, and a variety of Children's and Infants' Shoes.

GENT.'s Fine Calf Stitched and Pegged Boots,
" Calf and Kip Sewed and Pegged do.,
" P. L. Cloth and Morocco top Congress Gaiters,
" Fine Calf Stitched Bootees,
" Palo Alto Shoes,
" Goat Bootees,
" Goat and Cloth Slippers,
BOYS' Calf and Kip Boots,
" " Shoes,
YOUTHS' " Boots,
" " Shoes,

—ALSO—

A good assortment of Plain and Fancy Trunks, Valises, Bonnet-Boxes, Carpet-Bags, Satchels, binding and lining Skins, Blacking and Blacking Brushes. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms, at wholesale and retail.

Call at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT, on Fayetteville Street, next door to Mr. S. H. Young's.

Raleigh, May 20, 1852. 56—

Land for Sale, Stock, &c. &c

THE Subscriber, wishing to follow merchandizing in Charleston, S. C., will sell on the 1st day of December next, at public auction, at Marion Court House, South Carolina, fourteen hundred acres of land and upwards, lying on Catfish Creek, about seven miles South-west of Marion C. H., on the road leading from that place to Bennettsville. Said lands are highly productive for corn, cotton, peas, wheat, &c. &c. There is a stream (Catfish) running through the land which would afford much profit for a mill, as in a dry time no other stream will hold out. Sawing would also be profitable here.

There are about 350 acres of this land under cultivation, all of which has been cleared within the last nine years, and produces abundantly corn, cotton, oats, wheat, potatoes, rice, &c. The woodland is of fine growth; there are numerous swamps spreading through it, which, if drained, would produce as well one hundred years hence as they would now. Swamp land, when drained, is the best kind of land in this country. There is a splendid new dwelling house on the plantation, neatly painted and plastered, and all other outhouses necessary for a farmer—fences, gates, and garden all in good repair.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold two match horses, six mules, thirty-six head of cattle, eight milch cows, one yoke of oxen, one hundred and twenty-eight head of sheep, one hundred and seventy-six head of hogs, or more; and a variety of house-hold and kitchen furniture. Also, farming utensils, sixty bags of cotton, weighing from 330 to 410 each—1,200 bushels of corn, 150 bushels of peas, 15,000 pounds of fodder, 8,000 pounds of bacon, seven negroes aged from two years to 28 years; and a variety of liquors.

Terms of Sale: All sums under $25, cash—all over, five months credit; notes with good security will be required.

D. JONES, *Marion* C. H., S. C.

June 20, 1852. 926—

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to go to Alabama next Spring, will deliver to the highest bidder, in the town of Wadesborough, N. C., on the first day of September next, 700 acres of land, lying on Cedar Creek, joining the lands of A. R Stuart, Esq., D. Kinney, Esq., A. Moore and others. There is about 175 acres open with good fences and in good repair, and has a splendid Dwelling House on it, and also other out houses, necessary for a farmer, and all new. The woodland is as well timbered as any land joining it, the open land has all been cleared within four years, and produces as good or better than any land about here, and yields Corn, Cotton, and small grain abundantly; it is as neatly situated and as healthy a place as anywhere else in the United States. The water is of the best---either Well or Spring water are convenient. This place is situated about six miles south-west of Wadesboro', in Anson County.

At the same place and time, will be sold a variety of household and kitchen furniture, farming materials, and stock of every description, 22 head of cattle, 6 milch cows, 18 head of sheep, 46 head of hogs, and 3 horses, 1 mule, and a fine lot of poultry of every kind. Terms of sale—all sums under $10 cash, and for all sums over that, notes with approved security will have to be given before the property is delivered; credit four months from day of sale, with interest from date.

JOHN M. WARD.

Wadesboro', N. C., June 20th, 1852. 826—8tw.

NOTICE.

AT my mills, (Buena Vista) 7 miles West of Oxford on the road leading from Oxford to Hillsboro', my *Wool Carding Machine and Foundry* are both in successful operation. All those who patronize my machine and wish their wool carded and first rate rolls, must have their wool well washed and picked clean of burrs, &c., one pound of Lard is required to 10 lbs. of wool—the charge for carding will be 7½ cts. per lb., weighing the Rolls, or one fifth pound of wool.

Foundry.

I am now Manufacturing *Ploughs* of various sizes on an improved pattern, and points which will be warranted to last from one to three days longer than any now in use; in fact some say twice as long; also *Tobacco Press and Screws,* both wrought and cast; brass boxes to old Screws, *Shafts and Mills, Mill Gearing, &c.,* of all kinds if Patterns are furnished; and any casting required which does not exceed two thousand pounds in weight. All orders for Casting Screws, &c., will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Cash will be paid for old Castings, Brass and Copper; my prices for Castings will be in accordance with Northern prices after adding on freight, &c.

Address Oxford, Granville Co., N. C.

J. H. GOOCH.

May 20th, 1852. 57—w6w.

FOR SALE.

FROM the 10th to the 15th of August, inst., there will be offered for sale in Raleigh, N. C., a match of handsome bright gray horses, 6 and 7 years old, sound and well broken, and recommended, after a six months constant travel, as possessing many superior qualities for gentleness, speed, spirit and endurance. They will be sold for $350 cash. Also, a Buggy horse, 8 years old, of the same color, and like qualities, at $125.

Also, a good travelling carriage, newly repaired with harness, at $175. Also, a plain buggy with harness, at $75.

Persons at a distance wishing to purchase may address N. L. STITH.

Raleigh, August 5th, 1852. 76—3t.

Hats, Boots and Shoes.

PERSONS in want of a fine Hat, for their good, we advise them to give us a call before buying elsewhere. We can show them, also, different styles of the Kossuth Hat, white and black.

Miles's Boots, and handsome article of Gents opera Gaiters, HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

$12 PER MONTH.

WANTED, immediately, Fifteen or Twenty able-bodied Negro men to work on the Rail Road, for which the above price will be paid in Cash every month.

NIXON, & CO.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

CEDAR ROCK, FRANKLIN COUNTY, N C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*

Castalia Female Institute,

CASTALIA, NASH, N. C.

Mrs. M. C. Richardson, *Principal.*

THE Fall Terms will commence on the first Monday in July, and close on the 1st Friday in December.

Mr. Richardson has purchased a residence, and considers himself as permanently located at CASTALIA.

The Schools will be under the immediate supervision of himself and lady, under one and the same body of Trustees.

The Female School is near the Franklin line, three miles from the Male, a distance favorable to the seclusion and success of both Institutions

Mrs. R., who has latterly taught at Belford, has a celebrity which no comment of ours could affect. large, neat edifice similar to that of the Male Institution is contracted for, and will be erected immediately. Meanwhile students will be accomodated in the ly. Academy, known formerly as Pleasant Hill. In short, the Trustees would assure their patrons, that they will carefully consider everything and deem nothing unimportant, which will contribute effectually to the consummation of their educational enterprise, rendering the Institutions *all* that enlightened and Christian parents could desire for their children.

Board, including washing and Fuel, $6½ per month. For further particulars address the Principals or

JNO. ADAMS HARRISON. Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

At the Female Inst., Messrs. James and Jno Adams, Harrison are prepared to accomodate boarders. Board can also be obtained of the Principal, after the coming session.

June 10, 1852. 924—wtf.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by Ld Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.

The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848--'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.

Works of Daniel Webster, 5 vols 8 vo.

The Works of Stephen Olin, D. D., LLD., Late President of the Wesleyan University, containing Sermons and Sketches.

Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D., F. R. S.

Queechy, by the author of the "Wide, Wide World."

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Gauthier's Book of Ballads.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh N. C., June 9th, 1852. 63—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

ICE CREAM!

THE Subscriber would respectfully say to the citizens, that he is prepared to furnish them through the season with ICE CREAM of a superior quality, and of different flavors, at the following low rates:

From 1 to 2 gallons - - - $ 2 per gal.
" 3 " 5 " - - - 1,75 per "
All over 5 " - - - 1,50 per "

My aim wil always be to give a good article at fair prices. The citizens are well aware what ICE CREAM sold for in Raleigh three years ago. I have, since my residence here, always employed good workmen, for whom I have had to pay high wages, and the knowledge I have of ICE CREAM, I have dearly paid for. I leave it with the citizens to say whether or not I shall be sustained. Your kind patronage is respectfully solicited and will be appreciated.

L. B. WALKER.

June 22, 1852. 66—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State,* D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State,* E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court,* Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State.* Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear,* W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

State Day Changed.

AT May Term, 1852, of Wake County Court, a majority of the Justices being present, it was ordered that hereafter the State Docket be taken up on Tuesday of Court, instead of Thursday as heretofore, and that the Clerk publish the fact for the benefit of Suitors and Witnesses.

All the Justices are requested to attend on Monday of next Court, to consider and act upon an order made by a majority at February Term in relation to publishing the items of the Finance Committee's annual report.

Attest. JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

June 17, 1852. 925—tC.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

Oils for Painting.

LINSEED, Cotton Seed, and refined Rosin Oil in store and for sale cheap by the barrel or gallon.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

April 6, 1852. 44—

SEA BATHING, HYGEIA HOTLE OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

THIS large and magnificent Establishment having been recently purchased by the Subscribers, to which they have at very great expense made extensive additions and alterations, is now open for Visitors.

Surrounded entirely by Salt Water, it affords every facility for *Sea Bathing,* and offers great inducements to the Traveller in pursuit of health or pleasure. Situated directly on the Bay and in view of the Ocean, presents a most magnificent prospect, while the Fort, the largest Military Work in our Country, affords to the Visitor beautiful *Promenades,* and various sources of interest. There are large and well arranged *Bath Houses,* with *Hot* and *Shower Baths* open at all times, and a fide Surf for those who prefer the open Sea. The great benefits resulting from Sea Bathing, and the Sea Breeze, are becoming daily more known and appreciated.

No place can be more healthy, or possess a *finer climate* than this, *through the entire Summer and Fall Months.* Fever and Ague, and Bilious Fevers are entirely unknown. Our *Drinking Water* is not excelled by any, *even in the Mountain Region.*

We have a find *Band of Music,* and a *Ball Room,* which for beauty and magnificence is unsurpassed in our Country, open every evening, Free of Charge. New and extensive Bowling Alleys, Billiard Saloons, and a Pistol Gallery were erected the past season.

The Hotel is complete in all its arrangements: active and efficient Assistants have been procured, and no exertion will be spared to render it, in all respects, the most agreeable and interesting resort in the whole country.

The Steamers from Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, land Passengers daily.

TERMS. Board, per day, $2 00; by the week, at the rate of $1 75 per day; persons staying a month, or over, $1 50 per day. Children and Servants half price.

No Charge for Baths, to Guests of the House, except for Warm Baths; others than Guests, 25 cents each.

No Charge for Omnibus. No Charge for Porterage.

The Omnibus and Baggage Wagons are always in attendance on arrival of the Boats.

Letters for visitors should be addressed to the "Hygeia Hotel."

J. P. REYNOLDS & CO., Proprietors.

May 24th, 1852. 57—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warronted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

Established in 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

Spring Supply Just Landing.

200 BOXES Raisins—Bunch.
50 do do Layers.
250 drums Figs—Smyrna.
5 frails Dates.
5000 fresh Cocoa Nuts.
250 boxes Oranges.
100 do Lemons.
10,000 lbs. fresh Nuts, assorted.
10 cases Prunes.
254,000 Cigars of the very best quality.

In addition to which, I am just opening a heavy assortment of Soaps, Perfumery, Extracts, Oils, Fancy Articles, Common Jewelry, French Candies, &c.

Merchants are informed that I sell at Northern prices, and warrant my goods.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

P. S. Good article of Candy at 12½c. per pound when purchased by the hundred.

Petersburg, March 9, 1852. 36—

FR. MAHLER'S CHEAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his customers and Town friends, that he has removed from the Depot to "Locust-shade," opposite the Capitol. Thankful for past favors, he flatters himself that the public will encourage him at his new stand with the same confidence as shown him heretofore; wherefrom he pledges himself that the prices and qualities of his goods shall prove satisfactory to all that will honor him with a call.

He keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, as well as CONFECTIONARIES, CIGARS, FRUITS, NUTS, and a choice selection of FANCY ARTICLES and CROCKERY WARE.

FR. MAHLER.

Raleigh, June 8th, 1852 62—

Just Received,

1 DOZ. jars sup. Bordeaux Plums,
10 doz. extra fine Rappee Snuff in bottles,
5 doz. Pickles, Brandy Peaches, Preserved Pears,
4 drums fresh Smyrna Figs,
200 lbs. superior Smoking Tobacco,
5 bbls. Soda and Sugar Crackers, Oranges, Lemons, &c., &c. FR. MAHLER.

Raleigh. June 8th, 1852. 62—

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns,* per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

New Music.

JUST received at the MUSIC STORE, a lot of new and fashionable Music, embracing,
Friendship Polka,
Wait for the Wagon,
Low-backed Car,
Nelly Bly, &c. &c.

Catalogues of the Music can be seen at the North Carolina Music Store.

April 1852. 41—

FREEMAN & HOUSTON,

Wholesale Merchants and Factors.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A STOCK OF Flour, Corn, Bacon, Salt, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Candles, Soap, Iron, Nails, Foreign and Domestic Liquors and Wines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Domestics, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Leather, Agricultural Implements, and a variety of other articles, suitable for

Family and Plantation Use,

and the RETAIL TRADE, which they will dispose of in lots to suit Dealers or Consumers.

Notice---Direct Importations.

WE just finished taking our inventory for the summer season, and find as follows:—

A number of notes and accounts due us which should be settled up to 1st July; and to which we *particularly* call the attention of those interested.

Also, a well assorted stock of

China Ware and Earthenware,

to which we will be receiving large additions during the month of August; and to which we especially invite the attention of Merchants, Those passing through Wilmington on their way North would do well to purchase their stocks of Crockery from us, as we are *determined* to offer inducements over Northern importers.

McRAE & HARRISS.

Wilmington, July 24, 1852. 74—

For the Gentlemen.

CLOTH, Cassimeres, Vestings, white Linen Drills, Farmer's Brown Linen Drill, Blay Linen, superior and cheap, Irish Linen, black silk Cravats, Pongee Handk's, black and white silk Gloves, black and colored kid do.; and a variety of other Goods suitable for the season. T. H. SELBY.

March 24, 1852. 38—

The North-Carolina Executor,

CONTAINING the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms, precedents, &c, &c.

Intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators.

With which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dower, and other Provisions for Widows, Distribution of Estate, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c., by Benjamin Swaim.

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by H. D. TURNER.

May 13, 1852. 54—

SEALED PROPOSALS,

WILL be received by the Subscriber, until the 15th August next, for the Plastering and Stuccoing of the buildings erected for the Insane Hospital near Raleigh.

The plastering will be required to be of the best quality, three coat-work—the last coat hard-finish; part with lime and sand, and part with plaster of paris—the lime and plaster will be furnished—Scaffolding and all other materials to be furnished by the Contractor.

GEORGE W. MORDECAI, For the Commissioners.

Raleigh, July 14th, 1852. 71—td.

L. B. WALKER,

DEALER IN

Confectionary and Groceries,

MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CANDIES & BREAD, &C.

RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to—Goods securely packed for any part of the State.

1852. 41—

JUST RECEIVED, several cases Gent.'s Boots and Shoes, (Miles Boots, beautiful quality.)

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 23—

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—You will find, at EVANS & COOKE'S, Beebe's Kossuth Panama, Leghorn, Pearl Straw, China Pearl, Fds fo Children, &c., &c.

March 16. 37—

RECEIVED THIS DAY, a large assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Barege Delaines, Madonna's, French Jaconets, Satin stripe Bareges, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Printed Muslins, all patterns and prices, Black and colored Silks, Parasols from 25 cents to $4.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of BONNETS, from 50 cents to $7 50 Also, Bonnet Ribbons, Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Kid and Silk Gloves, super. quality.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

LACE and Muslin Undersleeves, Chemizetts, Black Silk Lace, Infant Bodies, Dotted Swiss Muslin, White Corded Muslin for Bonnets, Fancy and Jenny Lind Skirting. EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

ALL sorts of Goods for Gentlemen's wear. Black Cassimeres, Fancy do, Linen Drills, Cottonades, Black and Fancy Cravats for gentlemen, Vesting, &c.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 15. 37

Groceries.

BROWN, crushed, clarified and loaf Sugars, old Java, Miricabo, Laguyra and Rio Coffee, super Imperial and Hyson Tea, sperm, adamantine and Hull & Son's tallow Candles, New crop Molasses by the gallon or barrel, fresh Rice, &c. T. H SELBY.

STRAYED, From the Subscriber, on the 27th of last month, a large WHITE HORSE, eleven years old, and a black MULE, five years old. Any information thankfully received, and all expenses cheerfully paid.

A. J FOSTER.

Wakefield, N. C., July 6, 1852. 68—4t.

ROBINSON'S SHOES, best quality, also common Slippers for Ladies.

EVANS & COOKE

March 16. 37—

TO HOUSE PAINTERS.

50 BARRELS COTTON-SEED OIL, the cheapest and best Oil for outside House Painting, for sale by the barrel, apply to

WM. J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, March 16, 1852. 37—

Boots & Shoes.

ROBINSON'S SLIPPERS, Ladie's walking shoes Miles & Son's gentlemen's Boots, calfskin shoes ceildren and missesdo. T. H. SELBY.

March 24, 1852. 38—

Delightful and Useful Books.

MARCO Paul's Voyages and Travels.—In New York—on the Erie Canal—in Maine—in Vermont —in Boston—Springfield Armory, with Illustrations, By Jacob Abbott. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

Just Received.

Lot of fine Buckwheat Flour.

A 8 Barrels of No. 1 Herrings.

Raleigh March 10, 1852. HENRY KEIM.

GOOD NEWS FOR COWS!

L. W. PECK & CO. keep constantly on hand a supply of Cotton-seed and Flax-seed Meal.

Raleigh, March 16, 1853. 37—

Just Received,

AT PROCTER'S, Merchant Tailor, 20 dozen fine Shirts, with and without collars. Also, Linen, and Cotton Drawers, a nice article at a low price.

Raleigh, June 11th, 1852. 62—

Important Arrival.

GRASS SEED. Red Clover, Blue Grass, Herd's Grass, Millet and Lucerne, just received by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, &CO.

October 14, 1851. 01—

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1852.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

THE RESULT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Democrats have re-elected their Governor by nearly six thousand majority, and have the Legislature on joint ballot, certainly by two, and most probably by four majority. But for our losses in Counties largely or undoubtedly Democratic—such as Lincoln, Person, Bladen, Robeson—we should have had the Legislature by from fifteen to twenty on joint ballot. The present majority, however, is sufficient for all practical purposes. It secures Democratic officers in all cases, and a United States' Senator in place of Willie P. Mangum.

Gov. Reid has doubled his majority of 1850. He has made a run which has surprised many of his friends, and astounded the opposite party. In 1850 we were told the reason of Gov. Manly's defeat was his lack of popularity—*John Kerr* was the man who, in 1852, was to overwhelm Democracy. *He* was popular—*he* could rouse up dormant Whiggery—*he* could vanquish Gov. Reid on the stump—*he* could satisfy the East, please the middle Counties, and roll down majorities in torrents from the "Western Reserve." Rutherford was to give him nearly all her votes—Guilford was to thunder as of old to the tune of seventeen hundred majority—and indeed the whole West was to put forth its old-fashioned Morehead and Clay strength for the annihilation of Democracy. The country was to see how popular Mr. Graham was in his native State, and what a tempest of enthusiasm had been created by the nomination of Gen. Scott. The Whig candidate for Governor, Mr. Kerr, though an ardent Fillmore man, entered at once, upon Gen. Scott's nomination, into his support—declared him the greatest chieftain of the age, an able and sagacious statesman, *the friend of the "compromise" in all its parts*, and sound upon the Slavery question. Indeed the language of eulogy was exhausted by Mr. Kerr on Gen. Scott and Mr. Graham—*his* cause he made theirs, and the result of the election was therefore looked to as a sure sign for or against the Scott ticket. But this is not all. Mr. Kerr denounced Gen. Pierce as unsound upon the Slavery question, and declared him a coward, appealing to the people to take a hero for their President, and not a man who had "fainted" in the face of the foe. The issue was thus joined between Scott and Graham and Pierce and King. Well, the vote was taken. Rutherford gave him a less gain, by 300, than Gov. Reid obtained over Gov. Manly in 1850—Guilford complimented Mr. Kerr with a loss of 202 votes—Buncombe with another loss of 144—Burke with another loss of 288—Davidson with another loss of 255—Rowan with another loss of 177—Randolph with another loss of 160—Craven, on the sea-shore, with another loss of 169—Ashe, among the blue mountains, with another loss of 307—Chatham, in the centre, with another loss of 238—Martin, Chowan, and Gates, in the Nags head region, with losses of 134, 58, and 70—Nash, New Hanover, and Jones, in the East and Cape Fear region, with losses of 117, 83, and 63—Richmond, on the South Carolina line, with a loss of 109—and Haywood, Macon, Yancy, and Cherokee, on the Tennessee and Georgia lines, with losses of 300, 75, 182, and 500! Let no Whig politician say these majorities are due alone to Free Suffrage, or that they only *happened* to be cast against Mr. Kerr. They have been rendered by the people, in *all* sections, *not only in favor of David S. Reid and Free Suffrage, but against Scott and Graham and for Pierce and King.* There is no doubt of it.

Again: Were we not told, by the Raleigh Register, the organ of Whiggery in this State, that John Kerr was *"a better Free Suffrage man than David S. Reid"?* That declaration was kept standing in that paper for weeks; and now, when Mr. Kerr is overwhelmingly defeated, the people of other States are to be deceived by the statement that Scott-Sewardism had nothing to do with the result!

In addition to this the people were distinctly and repeatedly told by the Register, before the election, that every vote withheld from John Kerr *would be a vote withheld from "that glorious old hero, who is destined to carry forward the standard of his country once more to victory."* Appeal upon appeal was addressed to the Whigs to rally to their standard *for the sake of William A. Graham*, and not to allow the Scott banner to trail in the dust, *in the first contest after the nomination in his own State.* The people of the State have responded to these appeals by an immense anti-Scott vote; and the people of Orange, Mr. GRAHAM'S OWN COUNTY, have answered by a gain of 47 votes for the Democratic candidate.

David S. Reid, the advocate of Pierce and King, has received the largest vote ever cast for any man in North Carolina; and John Kerr, the advocate of Scott and Graham, has made the most disastrous run for his cause ever made by any Whig candidate for Governor in the State. These are facts which cannot be denied.

We can most confidently assure our friends at a distance, that North Carolina will vote for Pierce and King. The old State has once more wheeled into the Democratic line; she stands again where she stood in 1828, when Buncombe gave Jackson seven votes to one against Adams, Haywood three hundred to one, and when the State itself rolled up a majority for the "old hero" of 24,000 votes.

THE WEST—A CONVENTION.

The late election has conclusively demonstrated—whatever may have been said to the contrary by interested Whig leaders—that the people of Western Carolina are for Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment, and against a Convention. The issue was distinctly put, and the decision of the people has been of such a character that no one can misunderstand it. Gov. Reid was known to be in favor of Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment, for the basis in both branches of the Assembly as it is, and against a Convention. These were his positions both in the East and in the West. They were set forth by him, day by day, during the canvass, in the plainest and clearest manner; while on the other hand Mr. Kerr was understood on all sides to be against Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment, and for a Convention. Not only this, Mr. Kerr came out in the West as the advocate of a "free, open, unrestricted Convention"—said he had been for it for years, and thus constituted himself the peculiar champion of that measure. What has been the result? In the West, where this measure was supposed to be most acceptable and popular, *Gov. Reid has made his heaviest gains;* and in addition to this, Mr. Styles, *Free Suffrage Whig*, is elected to the Commons from Cherokee over Mr. Rowland, *Convention Whig*, and Mr. Munday, *Free Suffrage Democrat*, is elected from Macon, a Whig County, over Mr. Siler, *Convention Whig.* What do these things prove? They prove that the Western people demand Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment, and do not want a Convention. We say *the Western people*, meaning thereby a large majority; for we know there are many among them, nine-tenths of whom are Whigs, who have made the assertion of the unquestionable right of Free Suffrage a pretext for demanding other and vital changes in our fundamental law. We believe a large majority of the Western people are satisfied with the basis as it is; and this clamor for a Convention would never have been raised, but for the interested and ambitious views of Whig leaders. These leaders, with John Kerr at their head, appealed to the Western people against the Eastern people—Dr. F. J. Hill, F. B. Satterthwaite, and others, Whig leaders from the East, in a Convention composed almost exclusively of Eastern men, tendered the rights of their section to the advocates of the majority doctrine, and invited the people of the West to call a Convention and take what they would, provided they would give them a party triumph—and what, we ask, has been the result? *They have been spared—magnanimously, nobly spared by the very people who would have gained power, large appropriations, and supreme political control by accepting the offer;* and they have been told, in a voice of thunder, uttered from the mountains of Ashe and Cherokee, that the people of Western Carolina prefer the repose and the welfare of their State to any and all parties; and that, as they are free and just themselves, they are incapable of grasping at power or of seeking a prosperity which must be founded upon a loss of undoubted rights by any section, or acquired as the result of a total uprooting of the fundamental law. They have been told that the West has demanded Free Suffrage—equality at the polls, not that equality which taxes New Hanover six thousand dollars and gives to a County which pays but five hundred, as much control over the six thousand as New Hanover, but the right of equality at the ballot-box, and, as a necessary consequence, the striking out from the Constitution of the odious distinction which now exists between the landholder and non-landholder. *That* is what Western Carolina demands—what every non-landholder and thousands of landholders in the East demand—and *what they shall have!*

The rebuke has fallen, and we hope it has been felt. It comes from a section which scorns power at the expense of right—it comes from the land of the mountain and torrent, proverbially the abode of the free and the brave, to overwhelm and blast those political tinkerers and tricksters, who would pitch the Constitution into the arena of partizan strife with as much coolness as they would a political issue—from a land peopled with our brethren, who say to us, by their votes, that they are above taking advantage of one portion of the people of the East merely because they have been invited to do so, *for party purposes*, by another portion of the same people. The truth is, all things considered, the people of the West have shown themselves, by their votes in the late election, much more conservative on the questions of the basis and Convention, *than a large portion of the Whig party of the East.* We state the fact, and leave it with our readers to be remembered and acted on hereafter.

We now say to Western Carolina, what we believe we will be fully sustained in saying, that Eastern Carolina desires to know no East and no West—that the latter has rejoiced and will continue to rejoice in the advancement and prosperity of the former—and that, while the East will continue to be only just to itself, it will be generous, as it can afford to be, to our noble-hearted mountain brethren. So far, at least, as we are concerned, these are no idle words—they are uttered *after* the election, and they spring alike from the judgment and the heart. We do not expect to be—as certain Whigs have been—a very zealous Western man once in two years, and indifferent or contemptuous—as these same certain Whigs have been—the balance of the time; but we expect to labor for the interests of all sections—to struggle not more ardently for the development of the resources of the East than of the West—to strike hands with our mountain brethren, and to hail them as friends, not to be dealt with, cajoled, caressed, or threatened for party purposes, but to be treated AS MEN, entitled to their due weight, without reference to party, in the administration of public affairs.

The Whig party has enjoyed power in this State for fourteen consecutive years, and what, during that period, has it done for the West? It made loud *professions*, but what has it *done?* Let the history of that period answer. But that party, it must be confessed, attempted to do one thing for the West: The Western people demanded Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment, but the Whig leaders told them they were mistaken—they did not know their own minds—they wanted something more, and *they should not have Free Suffrage unless they would call a Convention.* We have already shown how this "order in council" has been answered; and that answer, we venture to predict, will ring for many a day in the ears of certain Whig leaders both in Eastern and Western Carolina.

TWO CLERGYMEN AT POINTS.

A late number of the Raleigh Star contains a very curious, though rambling and ill-conceived attempt of nearly four columns, written by the Rev. Peter Doub of this City, to vindicate Gen. Scott and the Whig platform. The communication appears to have been hastily prepared by the author, and professes to be a review of an article copied a short time since into this paper from one of our Southern exchanges. We have no wish to be understood as sanctioning the propriety of Dr. Pierce or any other Minister of the Gospel entering the arena of political strife, either to assail or to defend; and we cannot but think our reverend friend of this City has been betrayed into an excitement not altogether blameless, and therefore, it may be, into numerous errors and extravagances; and in this respect Dr. Pierce undoubtedly has the advantage of his antagonist. Both of these gentlemen are Clergymen of the same denomination—both appear to have been heretofore decided Whigs; and as the split between them now is in relation to General Scott's Sewardism and the Whig platform, perhaps the strictest prudence would justify a general non-intervention between them. But inasmuch as a thorough examination of the subject has convinced us that Dr. Pierce was well warranted in asserting his belief that Gen. Scott was the favorite and nominee of the Seward Whig party—"that the measured manner in which he alludes to the great Southern principles as provided for in the Whig platform is too suspicious"—and that "there is too much evidence of catering"; and inasmuch as, of course, we are equally convinced that Mr. Doub is in error upon these important *political* matters, we beg the liberty of submitting a few remarks.

Judging from Mr. Doub's article, his principal misfortune seems to be that he has read only *one* side of the question; or if both, that he has withheld his conviction of the facts stated by the opponents of Gen. Scott, Whig and Democratic, whilst at the same time he has yielded his assent too readily to the electioneering statements of partizan Whig papers and politicians. For aught we know, Dr. Pierce may be in the same predicament; but either one of these courses must be admitted on all hands to be exceptionable and ill-judged in any person *ambitious of becoming a well-informed and distinguished politician.* Be this as it may, however, Mr. Doub has undoubtedly been imposed upon in some way, and has published opinions and conclusions altogether unwarranted by the facts. His purposes are no doubt entirely honest, as his language is generally respectful; but that he deeply feels his subject—that he is strongly inspired by his theme, and that he would impress his readers with the same zeal with which he is himself enkindled, is evident from the general tone of his communication and from the rather boastful assumption to himself of the name of an "old Washingtonian Whig." This same zeal is also somewhat conspicuously displayed by the unusual quantity of *italics* and SMALL CAPITALS in which he has chosen to convey his ideas—for example:

"There is no *act* of his life of a public character that can be *construed* as in the least degree "*suspicious*", or that can give the smallest ground for a charge of *intending what he did not say.* All his *public acts*, as a GENERAL and as a DIPLOMATIST demonstrate his UNEXCEPTIONABLE INTEGRITY." * * * "Now can any man with a sane mind *believe* that *Sewardism* could have been *amalgamated* with this *platform*, with this array of *stronger* and more *influential* sections of whigs against that HERESY. This *platform* was *adopted* by an overwhelming majority of the *Convention*," &c. * * * "It appears fully from these declarations of Gen. Scott that *he* was not *under the influence* or *control* of Seward or his *party.* His conduct in this respect was, and ever must be, *unexceptionable.* The declarations in this last quotation (to whom made does not appear) bear upon their *face* every *feature* of *truth* and INDEPENDENCE."

Mr. Doub appears to be persuaded that the candidate of his party was "whole-souled on the Compromise measures" before his nomination, as he is thought by some to be since. As evidence of this important fact, and that he was not under Seward's influence, he refers to Gen. Scott's speech at Castle Garden, February 25, 1850—in which speech, if Mr. Doub will take the trouble to *read* it, (though the meeting was called on the Compromise measures,) he will find Gen. Scott did not mention the word "Compromise." Mr. Doub also refers to a number of other *proofs*, such, for instance, as some remarks by Gov. Cleaveland—a steamboat conversation of Gov. Quitman—also a conversation *said* to have taken place between Gen. Scott and the Mississippi delegation. These, with Gen. Scott's letter of acceptance, are the only proofs offered or even hinted at by the reverend gentleman; and now, what do they amount to? What are they worth in opposition to the strong array of testimony in the possession of the whole people of the country? We propose at present to remind our readers, Mr. Doub included, of a few facts touching Gen. Scott's position *before his nomination;* and we shall, perhaps, hereafter notice in connection with this matter, the position he has since occupied. And what are those facts?

1. Mr. Fillmore, before the nomination of Gen. Scott, was almost unanimously the choice of the Southern Whigs.

2. In New York, says the Day Book, a *Whig* journal, "there had been a bitter contest between the Fillmore men, styled "Silver Greys," and the Seward men, styled "Wooley Heads," in which the latter triumphed, and sent *their* representatives to Baltimore. So far, they had succeeded in this State; they had abolitionized the Whig party in this State, but not in the United States. In Pennsylvania, there was a similar contest between the Johnston men and the Fillmore or conservative men, and the Johnston party succeeded. How was it in Ohio? There they succeeded too. Well then these great States, thus under the influence and control of Seward and Johnston, went down to Baltimore, with their eighty-three votes, and there met face to face the Union men of the other northern States and the *Whigs* of the South. To bring to their aid and support three or four of the North-Western States, they took up a favorite candidate of those States, and staked their fortunes upon him. But they were still in a lifeless minority. The Union or conservative Whigs were too many for them yet; but unfortunately they were divided—some were for Fillmore and some for Webster. To keep up this division was the peculiar aim of Seward and Johnston; and in this they not only succeeded, but so embittered the partizans of these two great men, that some of them, just enough for Seward's purpose, went over to Scott and he was nominated. It is, therefore, a Seward and Johnston triumph over the South."

3. Of the same opinion was the New York Express, another leading whig paper of the North, as were also other journals in the free States, who favored Mr. Fillmore's or Webster's nomination. The former paper had the following:

"Do you know that if Gen. Scott is elected every person appointed to office under his administration must be favorable to Seward's nomination in 1856? Do they know that men of the "Gidding's" stamp acquiesce in the nomination? Why is it? They do so, because in the event of Scott's election, they will come in for a share of the spoils, thereby gain additional power, and, with Seward, turn the once great whig party into an abolition party, and W. H. Seward will be their candidate for the Presidency in 1856."

4. In plain English, it was well understood, and must now be admitted, that the supporters of Scott in the free States opposed the nomination of Fillmore, on the ground that he had approved the Compromise, and enforced the execution of the fugitive slave law.

5. The northern Conventions that presented Gen. Scott's name for the Presidency, did not endorse the Compromise measures as a final adjustment of sectional differences.

6. The Southern Whig Conventions unanimously nominated Fillmore for re-election, and declared, as did the Whig Convention of this State, that they would not support any candidate who was not "*unequivocally* committed" to these measures as a finality. Certainly they did not mean by "*unequivocally*" one whose position it should take four columns in a newspaper and "Dictionaries" to define!

7. It was well understood that a large and influential body of Southern Whig delegates in Congress, believed that Gen. Scott, who was known to be the preferred candidate of Seward, Johnston and their party, was under the advice and control of Mr. Seward.

8. Gen. Scott, though he had been repeatedly written to for his opinions on the Compromise measures and fugitive slave law, declined to answer in writing, as in his letter of March 26, 1851, he did, when he said, "and considering, if I answer your queries, I must go on and answer others already before me, as well as the long series which would inevitably follow, to the disgust of the public."

Nor could he be prevailed upon by his Southern friends, under any circumstances, to say, over his own name, that he endorsed the Compromise, including the fugitive slave law, as a finality. Five words would have answered—yet he was mute.

9. Pending disputes between Whig members of Congress about his position on this subject, and the influence of the Seward party over him, in April or May last, the Whigs of Congress held a caucus, over which Mr. Mangum, a supporter of Scott, presided; and in that caucus, a motion being made by Hon. Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, to endorse the Compromise measures, the *same was ruled out of order by the said presiding officer;* and the ruling of the chair was sustained by the caucus, a large majority of whom were Scott men; whereupon a large number of Southern members indignantly denounced the whole proceeding, as a direct evasion of the issue upon the Compromise.

10. General Scott, so far as the public eye has seen, has never, in his life, written the word "Compromise," or committed himself to these measures, except on one occasion, and that was when, after declaring he would *not* write, he yet *did* write to Mr. Archer in the Baltimore Convention, and pending the ballotings, that if nominated, he would "in his letter of acceptance, give his views of the Compromise measures in terms at least as strong in their favor as those he read to Mr. Archer two days before."

11. These views given to Mr. Archer two days before, were embraced in a Resolution of the New Jersey Whig Convention, in which the words "Compromise" and "fugitive slave law" do not once occur, and which, if intended as a portion of his platform, would be utterly unsatisfactory and insulting to the Southern people and all portions of them.

These are some of the circumstances attending the nomination of Gen. Scott, and which, if known to Mr. Doub, seem to have made no impression on his mind, that Gen. Scott is the candidate of the Seward influence, or that his conduct has been at all "exceptionable." From them how could he possibly have drawn the conclusion, that "*he* (Gen. Scott) was not under the influence or control of Seward or his party?" Should he not have *stated*, and will he not *now* come out boldly and *admit*, that Gen. Scott, though renowned as a warrior, did yet withhold from the public the expression of his opinion upon a most delicate and important question, affecting his position before the Whig Convention—a question of absorbing interest to the South, and in which the prosperity, the honor, and the lives of our people were at stake? And though the Rev. Mr. Pierce did step out of his sphere when he entered the lists as a political champion, yet was he not right in expressing the "hope that no Southern man will ally himself to any instrument of the Seward Whig party"? and in asserting that Gen. Scott is their nominee, and that the "measured manner" in which he has treated this great issue is "too suspicious to commend him to Southern confidence and support"? But for the present we forbear.

☞ An error occurred, which was of course unintentional, in publishing in our last the vote of Wake County for Sheriff. Gen. Mangum's vote was recorded 896, when it ought to have been 1045. Mr. High's majority is therefore 530, and not 679, as at first reported.

LETTER FROM GEN. PIERCE.

We copy the following important correspondence from the last Washington Republic, a *Whig* paper:

"The accompanying correspondence will commend itself to public attention. It embraces a letter from General PIERCE, exculpating himself from the charges founded upon the published reports of his New Boston speech, and giving his own version of his position before the country on the slavery question:

To the Editor of the Republic:

DEAR SIR: On the appearance in your paper of a charge intended, if not calculated, seriously to impair and perchance to destroy the confidence of General Pierce's southern supporters in his soundness on the slavery question, I addressed him a letter, which, together, with his reply, I now ask you, as an act of justice to publish.

I make this request, presuming your object, like mine, to have been the discovery of the truth.

Very respectfully,
EDWIN DE LEON.

WASHINGTON, August 13, 1852.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1852.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed you will find an article, in which, as one of the editors of the *Southern Press*, of this city, I took issue with my colleague in advocacy of your claims to southern support for the Presidency. That action was predicated upon my belief of your entire soundness upon the slavery question. Within the last week a speech, purporting to have been delivered by you in January last, has been republished from two Democratic papers in your own State, (which are said now to support you.) On the truth or falsity of this, much depends. Neither those with whom I act, nor myself, can consent that any doubt should rest on a matter of such importance; but, placing full reliance on the fearless frankness of your character, on their behalf and my own, I respectfully ask of you whether that report, which your southern supporters believe to be without foundation as opposed to your previous course, is correct?

The peculiar position which I occupy must plead my apology for troubling you with this letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWIN DE LEON.

General F. PIERCE, Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., July 23, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR: Surrounded by pressing engagements, I seize the earliest opportunity to reply to your letter of the 17th instant. I much regret that any thing connected with myself should have been the cause of disagreement between you and gentlemen with whom you have been associated in the editorial department of the *Southern Press.* I do not remember ever to have seen what purports to be a report of a speech delivered by me at New Boston, in this State, in January last, until my attention was called to it as republished in the *Republic.* The pretended report is, and I presume was designed to be, an entire misrepresentation. It is not merely untruthful, but is so grossly and absurdly false as to render, in this vicinity, any denial of its authenticity entirely unnecessary. The two papers quoted—the *Independent Democrat*, published in this place, and the *Democrat* published in Manchester—are thoroughly abolition journals; and have been and are zealously opposed to the Democratic party. For a long time prior to the meeting at New Boston, and ever since, they have been unsparing in their attacks upon me personally, and in their bitter denunciation of what they have been pleased to term my pro-slavery sentiments. But it would be something new for either of these papers to deny the consistency of my opinions upon the subject of the constitutional rights of the South in relation to slavery. My opinions and the avowal of them have been everywhere the same. Ever mindful of the difficulties and dangers which so long brooded over the assemblage of wise men and pure patriots to whose spirit of concession and earnest efforts we are indebted for the Constitution under which we have enjoyed such signal prosperity, advancement, and happiness, I have regarded the subject as too vital and delicate to be used as an element of sectional appeal in party conflicts. My action and my language in New Hampshire, touching this matter, have been at all times and under all circumstances in entire accordance with my action and language at Washington. My votes in the Senate and House of Representatives were not republished in the *Era* for the first time. They have been again and again paraded to arouse the passions and prejudices of our people against me individually, and against the party with which it has been my pride and pleasure to act. There has been no attempt to evade the force of the record. It has been at all times freely admitted, and my position sustained upon grounds satisfactory to my own mind. I am not surprised to know that the attempt to prove me an abolitionist provokes much merriment among men of all parties here; and this weak and untruthful sketch of what purports to be my speech, is really too ridiculous to be considered in any serious light.

I am daily in the receipt of letters, propounding the greatest variety of curious questions, upon all conceivable subjects. Letters of this character cannot be answered, of course. No individual could command either the time or strength the herculean task would require. I may add, that such a correspondence would by no means comport with my views of duty. The Democratic party sent its delegates to Baltimore not alone to nominate candidates, but to reaffirm principles and to present the leading issues upon which the canvass should be conducted.

If I could deem myself capable of improving the platform there adopted, it is quite certain that I should decline, either at the call of individuals or associations, to incur the charge of arrogance to which any attempt to alter, amend, or enlarge it, would inevitably subject me.

Your letter is of an entirely different character. It seeks truth in relation to an alleged fact; it speaks of history, to which too searching an appeal cannot be made. I appreciate the estimate you seem to have of my character for directness; and I beg you to accept my thanks for your efforts to vindicate my claim to that trait, at least, before the public.

I am, with high esteem, your most obedient servant,
FRANK. PIERCE.

EDWIN DE LEON, Esq., Washington, D. C."

Now that Gen. Pierce has come out and over his own hand given an unequivocal denial to the New Boston slander, we have a right to demand, with additional force, that those Whig papers—the Raleigh Register included—which have kept this charge standing in their columns against him, shall take it back, and admit thereby, of course, that they have done him gross injustice. Will they do it? Will they even publish his letter? Perhaps they will—perhaps not. We shall have more to say on this subject in our next.

VERY ENCOURAGING.

We received 264 subscribers to the Standard during the month of July, and we have received thus far about 100 the present month.

We mention this for no other purpose but to show the enthusiasm which now pervades the Democratic ranks in this State.

A considerable number of these subscribers, as the friends who sent them inform us, are Whigs; and the greater portion of them are from the Western Counties.

Push on the column!

☞ Mr. Kerr, it is known, was the great champion of the "majority doctrine" in the late contest. Well, the majority has pronounced against him, and, according to his own doctrine, he is now bound to support Pierce and King. He is also bound, according to the same doctrine, to cease his advocacy of an open Convention, and to go for Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment.

☞ Some of the Whig leaders said, in 1850, when Governor Manly was defeated, that he was a weak candidate; they now say Mr. Kerr was a *very* weak candidate. According to this, the next Whig candidate will be too weak to *stand* for the office, much less to *run*.

ELECTION RETURNS.

We conclude below the returns of the elec[tion] held in this State on the 5th instant., for Gov[ernor], members of Assembly, and Sheriffs:

ONE HUNDRED GUNS FOR CHERO[KEE]

Gov. Reid's clear gain in Cherokee County [over] his vote two years ago, is 494! and that to[o in a] County which casts but 1,100 votes. Gov[. Reid] and Mr. Kerr spoke in Cherokee the day bef[ore the] election.

Charles M. Styles, Free Suffrage Whig, elect[ed] to the Commons from Cherokee, over John Ro[w]land, Convention Whig—Styles 544, Rowl[and] 481. John A. Robinson elected Sheriff over Dun[can]son, Cardin, and Roberts.

"Western thunder" from Cherokee.

GLORIOUS RESULT IN MACON!

Stephen Mundy, Free Suffrage Democrat, e[lec]ted over D. W. Siler, Convention Whig—a Dem[o]cratic gain. Mundy 470, Siler 403. Mr. McK[ee] Sheriff, by 35 votes over Col. Roane. Reid gai[ns] 75 votes in Macon.

"Western thunder" from Macon.

HAYWOOD STILL TRUE!

Col. R. G. A. Love, d., has, we are gratifie[d] state, been re-elected in Haywood over Jos[eph] Keener, w.—Love 467, Keener 392. A. J. M[unday] ry elected Sheriff over Holland, Battle, and D[ay]. Reid gains 292 votes in Haywood.

"Western thunder" from Haywood.

YANCY, ALL RIGHT!

Neely Byrd, d., has been elected to the C[om]mons from Yancy, and not Calvin Edney, as h[ere]tofore reported. Reid gains nearly 200 vot[es] Yancy.

"Western thunder" from Yancy.

BUNCOMBE.

Col. James Lowry and Col. Jno. A. Fagg [are] elected to the Commons from Buncombe—a dem[o]cratic loss of one. N. W. Woodfin, w., no dou[bt] elected to the Senate over Marcus Erwin, South[ern] Rights whig. Reid gains 144 in Buncombe.

"Western thunder" from Buncombe.

Why, where would John Kerr have been, if t[he] Tennessee and Georgia lines had been fifty mi[les] further off? A friend, writing us from the mou[n]tains, asks if the Editor of the Register will not f[ur]some *lightning* in this thunder. We guess Jo[hn] Kerr has before this; but the Editor of the Re[gi]ster, and our venerable cotemporary of the St[ar] have both *taken water*—gone to Shocco! We [are] here, as quiet and as cool as a summer's morni[ng] *We expected it.*

MECKLENBURG AND UNION.

The Hon. Green W. Caldwell, d., elected to [the] Senate without opposition; and John M. Ingr[am], William Dunn, and James Black, d., to the Co[m]mons—Democratic gain of one. Reid gains [2] in Mecklenburg, the spot on which the standard [of] American liberty was first planted.

STANLY AND CABARRUS.

Mr. Furr, w., elected to the Commons fro[m] Stanly; and W. S. Harris and John Shimpock, [d.,] to the Commons from Cabarrus. D. J. A. Ri[m]mer, w., elected to the Senate from Stanly [and] Cabarrus.

CARTERET AND JONES.

M. T. Arendell, w., re-elected to the Senate [by] only 18 majority over L. T. Oglesby, d. Commons, Carteret, Elijah Whitehurst, w., 427, Samuel Le[ach], ferts, d., 358. We give the vote by precincts [in] Carteret:

	Reid.	Kerr.	Arendell.	Oglesby.	Whitehurst.	
Beaufort,	119	139	48	36	148	16
Bogue Sound,	79	31	20	46	33	7
H. Quarters,	56	35	21	29	36	5
Davis' Shore,	14	62	33	5	64	3
Straits,	47	21	9	27	20	6
Portsmouth,	34	37	6	11	35	3
Cedar Island,	16	15	10	10	15	1
Harlow's Creek,	8	19	15	5	23	4
White Oak,	19	52	25	8	53	17
	392	411	187	177	427	35

Our friends in Carteret have done remarkably well, under the circumstances. A few more such efforts, and the day will be theirs.

SURRY.

Messrs. Puryear and Gwynn, whigs, and Jos. [H.] Dobson, d., elected to the Commons—a democratic loss of two. Senate, Bower, d., 658, Roby, w., 547; Commons, Puryear 1327, Gwynn 1310, Dobson 1333, Whitlock, d., 1260, Sheek, d., 1232, Gilmer, w., 1131.

COLUMBUS.

The following is the vote of Columbus County, by precincts:

	Reid.	Kerr.	McDowell, d.	Burney, w.	George, d.	Maultsby, w.
Whiteville,	78	44	39	22	59	57
Pates',	62	54	47	38	51	64
Tatums',	64	25	28	12	44	38
Fair Bluff,	60	53	26	29	55	51
Williams's,	127	12	132	7	129	21
Bug Hill,	26	3	34	1	37	3
Lees',	26	7	24	5	27	9
	443	198	330	114	402	243

The friend (A. B.) who sent us the above, says:

"You will perceive the Democracy of Columbus have done their duty, as in days gone by. Our gallant champion, Forney George, has achieved a most splendid triumph, having obtained the largest vote ever cast for a Commoner in this County, and this, too, against an opponent talented and influential, J. A. Maultsby. The two candidates canvassed together, and it is mere justice to Mr. George to say that he achieved as signal a victory in debate as he has at the polls. Mr. McDowell has distanced his competitor."

BEAUFORT AND HYDE.

We have not received the vote, but it is believed that Israel Brooks, d., is elected to the Senate from this District over Murray, w.—a Democratic gain.

CURRITUCK AND CAMDEN.

We learn, on what we consider good authority, that Dr. H. M. Shaw, d., has been elected to the Senate from this District over John Barnard, w.—a Democratic gain.

TYRRELL.

Jordan L. Jones, w., has been elected to the Commons by a majority of 7 votes over Halsey, w.

The Southern Press was discontinued on Monday week last. This was owing, it is stated, to a want of patronage, and a disagreement between the Editors as to its future policy.

DEMOCRATIC REJOICINGS.

The Democrats of Washington City had a large and enthusiastic Meeting on the evening of the 10th, in honor of the result of the late election in North Carolina. One hundred guns were fired, and there was a great display of rockets, banners, transparencies, &c. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Breckenridge, Venable, and other distinguished gentlemen.

Our Democratic brethren in all the States are rejoicing over our late brilliant victory. They are hailing with heart-felt pride and joy the return of the land of Macon to the Democratic fold. We can assure our friends every where that the State is Democratic, and that she will remain so.

WILKES.

A friend, who sends us the vote of Wilkes, which we have already published, writes as follows:

"You will observe that we were unable to re-elect Mr. Gordon, the accomplished Democratic member from this County to the last Assembly. His defeat is owing to several causes—high party excitement, falsehood and misrepresentation, local questions, &c. But while we failed to re-elect Gordon, we are proud to say we have sent up a largely increased vote for Reid. This was entirely unexpected to us, as we were so devoted to Gordon's cause we could not find time to work much for Reid. His vote in this County, with one precinct in Watauga, returned here, is 394; this, with 32 at Little River precinct in Alexander County, which was returned with this County two years ago, makes 426, an increase of 112 over his vote two years ago. Take from this 22, Kerr's increase over Manly, and we have a nett gain for Reid of 90.

On the day after the election *we held a Democratic meeting in Wilkesborough*—the first I recollect ever to have seen here—for the purpose of appointing Delegates to a District Convention at Statesville, to nominate a candidate for Elector. After reading the Resolutions H. M. Stokes, Esq., was called upon, who entertained the meeting in a powerful speech, setting forth in a clear light the history and machinations of Whiggery from its birth to its present reckless dotage. You will receive the proceedings for publication. Give us the returns as fast as possible, and look out to see us give a good account of ourselves in November."

STOKES AND FORSYTH.

A friend, who sends us the returns from these Counties, which we have already published, writes as follows:

"I can assure you the Whigs made desperate efforts to gain these two Counties; and but for the masterly and convincing arguments of one of the Commoners, Col. J. A. Waugh, all must have been lost to the Democracy. I do not believe any one, except Waugh, could have so fully rallied the party. His replies to Shober on the two issues of public lands and Convention, were overwhelming, and carried conviction home to the minds of all. A dead effort was made against him—every appeal to prejudice and party spirit was resorted to to defeat Waugh, but in vain—he is returned, the leading member. His vindication of Reid, Pierce and King struck terror into the ranks of Federalism. The Greensborough Patriot and Salem Press were out in full blast against him. He charged home on these Federal sheets, and you would have been delighted to have seen the fur fly as he held them up before the people."

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

MOORE COUNTY, July 28, 1852.

"Yesterday—this being County Court week—we had a Democratic meeting. The audience were entertained with able speeches by the Hon. Robert Strange, S. J. Person, Esq., of Wilmington, and W. M. Peacock, Esq., of Montgomery. There were long-faced Whig lawyers and Whig subjects to any amount; and you may as well believe they got a good currying. At length the Whigs called a meeting, but could get scarcely enough to organize. Sir, I expect the meeting exploded. I will conclude by stating that many persons about Carthage were disgusted with Kerr's clownish speech, and also his profanty. So hurrah for Pierce, King, and Reid!"

GOOD NEWS FROM MISSISSIPPI.

We make the following extract from a letter recently received from a friend in Mississippi:

"The Democrats of Mississippi are thoroughly united. I have not seen so much harmony in our ranks since 1844. Some of the same questions are propounded concerning Pierce that were asked about Polk, to wit, "who *is* Frank Pierce"? Well, I think that I can answer it in advance of the election—he will be known as the man who beat the "higher law" candidate of the Seward party, and whose Administration, like Polk's, will meet the approbation of the American people. A word in regard to the Whig party, if there be one. General discord commands their forces in this State. Many of their purest men have come out boldly for Pierce and King, and among them William L. Harris, who has been run by them several times for Congress—Ex-Governor Guion, Gen. John Henderson, Ex-United States Senator, Hon. George Foote; and their present Senator, Brooke, says he cannot support Scott.

North Carolinians are very thick in this vicinity, and we look forward with a good deal of anxiety to your election for Governor. We think David S. Reid, from the signs of the times, will be re-elected. Success to our standard-bearers, Pierce and King, David S. Reid, and your excellent paper."

FREESOIL NOMINATION.

The Freesoil Convention which recently met in Pittsburgh, nominated John P. Hale for the Presidency, and George W. Julian for the Vice Presidency.

Fred. Douglas was a prominent actor in this Convention—also, George G. Fogg, the Editor of the Manchester Democrat, *who is the witness of Southern Whigs to prove Gen. Pierce an Abolitionist!* Fogg and Fred. Douglas!! Look at your witness, gentlemen—examine him—is he better than Fred. Douglas? Shame on the partizans who are reduced to *such* means to injure and defame such a man as Franklin Pierce!

SUPREME COURT.

This body met at Morganton on the 1st. The following gentlemen were licensed to practice law:

SUPERIOR COURT.

Chalmers L. Glenn,	Rockingham,
David Coleman,	Buncombe,
Samuel J. Lowrie,	Mecklenburg.

COUNTY COURT.

Andrew J. Stedman,	Chatham.
Robert G. Lewis,	Franklin.
John B. Williams,	Greene.
E. M. Campbell,	Iredell.
James F. Bell,	Iredell.
Samuel M. Lowrie,	Mecklenburg.

THE WEBSTER NOMINATION. BOSTON, August 2. George T. Curtis publishes a letter in the Advertiser, pronouncing the letter in the New York Herald, which stated that the Webster men had abandoned the idea of nominating him, wholly fictitious.

We learn that the Webster feeling in the Eastern part of this State is growing. The friends of Webster and Graham are laboring to get up an Electoral ticket.

☞ The charge for announcing in this paper candidates for Engrossing Clerks and Doorkeepers of the ensuing Assembly, will be $2, to be paid in advance.

Parson Brownlow says, in his Whig paper, that Gen. Scott is "the old tool of a Godforsaken, and corrupt association of Northern Abolitionists—and we ask no favors of the friends and admirers of the freesoil Hero, in or out of Tennessee."

RESULT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A friend yesterday sent us the following cheering telegraphic despatch:

RALEIGH, August 11, 1852.

Fifty-six counties heard from. *Reid's* clear gain over Kerr twelve hundred! Reid will beat Kerr more than *four thousand* votes—Legislature in doubt.

The important bearing of this election upon the Presidential result in November cannot be over-estimated. In the clearest tones it sounds the knell of the Scott ticket in every Southern State and in the Union. Unparalleled exertions were made to carry the State of Mr. Graham, the Vice Presidential candidate. Official emissaries from Washington were sent out—secret circulars were brought into play—and the New Boston calumny was strewed over the State. But all expedients failed—the North State gallantly refused to bow the knee to the Seward nomination, and has made a deep mark upon the political canvass. In the language of the Pennsylvanian, "we felt that the old North State would do her whole duty when we heard the clarion tones in which the eloquent DOBBIN predicted the triumph of Democratic principles within her borders, during the sittings of the same Democratic National Convention. He spoke to the hearts of the assembled brotherhood, and the echoes of their loud and enthusiastic applause woke up Rip Van Winkle to a deed that makes their part in the approaching National Democratic victory a matter of necessity and of pleasure—*of course!*"

In the Baltimore Convention North Carolina came nobly to the aid of Virginia in raising the flag of Pierce, and her late vote gives a convincing earnest that that flag will be safe in her hands. We have abundant evidence that this election is regarded by all as a test, so far as Gen. Scott's political fate is involved. The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Standard, wrote thus on the day before the election:

"The result is supposed to be indicative truthfully, of the character of the Presidential contest, which has hardly opened as yet. Both Whigs and Democrats agree—that if Reid is re-elected, Scott will hardly kick, and that if Kerr succeeds, the struggle will be a severe one. The Scott managers, who, with the exception of Mr. Stanly of North Carolina, his colleague, Mangum, and Gov. Jones of Tennessee, are exclusively *Northern* SEWARD-ite Abolitionists, seem to be confident of success. They have franked a million of pamphlets, &c., into the State, and have furnished at least $100,000 to be used upon the voters of North Carolina. The Democrats of Congress from that State are equally sanguine. One at a distance cannot realize how essentially this Presidential election is a pure sectional contest. At Washington alone, it is perceptible, beyond denial, that it is a struggle for the preservation of Southern rights under the Constitution. The determination of more than a majority of the Southern Whig members, not to countenance the election of Scott, grows out of this fact. These Southern men see that if Pierce triumphs, Southern rights and the strict construction on which the preservation of those rights depends, will be strengthened under and in the Government; and that, if, on the other hand, Scott shall triumph, Seward, Truman Smith, Fitz Henry Warren, and Tom Ewing, will be the Government for the next four years."

Richmond Enquirer.

PRESENT STATE OF PARTIES.

For purposes of reference, we have carefully complied, mainly from the "Whig Almanac," the following table showing the present state of parties throughout the whole Union, as ascertained by the *last* elections, in which parties were arrayed upon national politics. It appears by this exhibit that the Democratic majority in the thirty-one States over the Whigs, is 134,630, and over Whigs and Abolitionists combined 62,979.

Gen. Scott, in order to be elected, must not only retain *the entire Whig vote*, (which all admit cannot be done,) and receive the whole abolition strength through the dexterity of his political director, Seward; but, in addition to both, recruit largely from the Democratic ranks—a thing which cannot be accomplished by any Whig, living or dead, during the year of grace 1852; for the party of the people are firmly united in the support of Pierce and King from Passamaquoddy bay to Corpus Christa Pass, and from Cape Hatteras to the Straits of Karquinas:

	Dem.	Whig.	Abolition.
Maine,	41,220	32,308	7,252
New Hampshire,	30,728	20,026	9,495
Vermont,	14,950	22,676	6,686
Rhode Island,	9,025	8,602	
Massachusetts,	43,922	64,611	28,599
Connecticut,	31,091	28,022	2,705
New York,	201,011	199,579	
New Jersey,	31,270	26,612	
Pennsylvania,	186,499	178,034	
Delaware,	6,001	5,978	
Maryland,	35,063	33,208	
Virginia,	54,897	48,379	
North Carolina,	44,845	42,071	
South Carolina,	35,000	5,000	
Tennessee,	61,673	63,333	
Kentucky,	54,613	53,763	
Missouri,	35,478	25,946	
Alabama,	36,764	30,274	
Georgia,	46,514	43,322	
Florida,	4,050	4,531	
Mississippi,	30,979	21,706	
Louisiana,	17,818	18,138	
Texas,	13,844	7,156	
Arkansas,	11,975	8,876	
Ohio,	145,604	119,596	16,914
Indiana,	79,069	69,532	
Illinois,	55,144	47,651	
Michigan,	23,827	16,901	
Wisconsin,	28,125	19,984	
Iowa,	10,353	9,002	
California,	23,276	20,166	
Total,	1,479,624	1,344,994	71,651

Democratic majority over Whigs, 134,630; over Whigs and abolitionists, 62,979.

The New Boston Forgery has recoiled most terribly on the heads of its inventors. From every quarter we hear that since its exposure, the rank and file of both parties express the bitterest indignation at the fraud. We will give those Whig newspapers who keep it standing at the heads of their columns—like the branded R. upon a felon's forehead—a short additional extract. The New Boston story rests upon the testimony of one Foss, an Abolition lecturer and reporter, and Goodale and Fogg, the editors of two Abolitionist papers. Foss and Goodale have been disposed of. Concerning Fogg the reader may form a judgment from the following extract taken from an editorial of his "Manchester Democrat," in December, 1846, relative to Gen. Taylor then in Mexico:

"He (General Taylor) *raises babies for the market* and makes merchandise of his fellow men. He has a hundred mothers, with or without their babes, for sale in the shambles. He furnishes Creole Virgins for the hells of New Orleans, and riots on the ruin of souls for whom the Man of Sorrows died."

Let the Whig editors who keep Foss's libel on Pierce at their column's head, put Fogg's libel on Taylor and the whole South beneath it.

Richmond Enquirer.

RATHER FAST. Our whig cotemporaries, says the Baltimore Argus, were in two great hurry to rejoice over their success in North Carolina. The first indications of a gain for whiggery was seized upon with the energy of a drowning coon, and a shout was sent up to astonish and terrify the poor Loco's. We could hardly get along on Saturday evening for the bows and grins which met us, and the enquiries addressed us. "Any news from North Carolina?" "What's the result in the old North State?" "Why don't you publish the returns from North Carolina?" &c, Well, gentlemen, we give you a few of the returns from the old North State, and if you find any thing in them to exult over, we shant spoil your rejoicing—but bid you make the most of it, for *whig* victories are like Angel visits—"*few and far between.*"

Gen. Shields has written a long letter to a number of his constituents, at Galena, Illinois. In this letter he not only endorses and proves Gen. Pierce's gallantry as a soldier, but also his ability as a statesman and his sterling worth as a private citizen. The testimony of such a man will have more weight with the people than the slanders of an army of bad men.

Pennsylvanian.

"*Better that war, pestilence and famine should sweep over the land than that a military chieftain should be elevated to the Presidency.*"

HENRY CLAY.

Robert Rantoul's life was insured at the British Life Insurance in Boston, for $10,000.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We present below a Tabular Statement of the vote of North Carolina, for Reid and Manly, in 1848 and 1850—also, the vote for Reid and Kerr as far as received. The vote, in 1848 and 1850, is *official*, and may therefore be relied upon as correct. Catawba and Gaston vote with Lincoln, McDowell with Burke, Union with Mecklenburg, Alamance with Orange, Forsythe with Stokes, Watauga with Ashe, Madison with Buncombe and Yancy, Jackson with Haywood and Macon, and Yadkin with Surry; and as the votes of these Counties are thus included, they are not named in the following Table:

	1848.		1850.		1852.		1852.	
	Reid.	Manly.	Reid.	Manly.	Reid.	Kerr.	D. Gain.	D. Loss.
Alexander,	201	334	213	270	230	361		74
Anson,	400	1049	502	1043	513	1088		34
Ashe,	782	551	687	604	390 maj.		307	
Burke,	396	1299	344	1341	471	1180	288	
Buncombe,	644	921	649	1035	715	957	144	
Bladen,	516	281	561	311	631	358	23	
Bertie,	370	524	431	526	420	527		12
Beaufort,	512	857	537	814	554	847		16
Brunswick,	194	301	260	306	271	343		26
Cabarrus,	377	743	412	693	441	743		21
Craven,	730	742	541	609	698	597	169	
Cumberland,	1023	578	1310	602	1388	783		103
Chowan,	228	293	223	281	228	249	37	
Columbus,	440	174	454	165	443	198		44
Camden,	80	489	85	497	122	488	46	
Carteret,	365	407	361	415	392	411	35	
Cherokee,	217	582	230	713	551	540	494	
Caswell,	1081	263	1144	263	1013	270		138
Chatham,	781	935	896	1149	980	995	238	
Caldwell,	138	589	147	640	215	610	98	
Currituck,	583	177	457	185				
Cleaveland,	727	425	820	297	870	305	42	
Davidson,	669	1096	699	1159	746	951	255	
Davie,	391	542	313	577	345	490	119	
Duplin,	921	218	1035	226	1072	190	73	
Edgecombe,	1406	104	1481	88	1425	104		72
Franklin,	673	319	694	311	721	341		3
Granville,	946	1016	974	984	1063	1005	68	
Guilford,	442	1567	526	1772	480	1524	202	
Greene,	315	207	342	317	361	347		11
Gates,	390	371	367	397	40 maj.		70	
Haywood,	430	412	399	508	551	368	292	
Halifax,	507	601	536	485	541	551		61
Hertford,	173	330	171	270	246	360		15
Hyde,	298	469	316	422		6 maj.	100	
Henderson,	227	656	272	664	340	762		30
Iredell,	458	1376	279	1010	393	1035	89	
Jones,	181	215	182	221	240	214	59	
Johnston,	814	720	849	638	883	733		61
Lenoir,	455	196	477	255	459	267		30
Lincoln,	1877	832	1992	690	1934	680		48
Martin,	557	339	595	313	676	260	134	
Moore,	556	544	589	671	643	614	111	
Montgomery,	86	609	171	631	209	706		37
Macon,	352	451	390	484	432	451	75	
Mecklenburg,	1068	698	1152	670	1421	731	208	
Nash,	887	106	909	80	1030	84	117	
New Hanover,	1015	272	1187	278	1342	350	83	
Northampton,	500	512	524	489	586	504	47	
Onslow,	663	176	715	186	694	167		2
Orange,	1726	1714	1855	1634	1796	1528	47	
Pasquotank,	176	471	217	390		204 maj.		31
Perquimons,	265	366	291	347		40 maj.	16	
Pitt,	571	589	583	591	649	636	21	
Person,	577	360	577	329	550	341		39
Robeson,	623	581	626	562	760	693	3	
Rockingham,	968	340	1107	337	1072	356		54
Rowan,	696	827	649	890	712	776	177	
Rutherford,	439	1265	937	500	590	1106		953
Randolph,	313	1199	354	1354	439	1279	160	
Richmond,	68	545	141	680	194	624	109	
Sampson,	692	530	853	507	905	509	50	
Surry,	1226	1090	1352	1017	1376	1206		165
Stokes,	1223	1003	1452	1060	1481	1132		43
Stanly,	26	746	66	834	60	896		68
Tyrrell,	106	336	131	353	114	282	54	
Wake,	1293	991	1450	979	1561	1102		12
Warren,	630	172	689	183	697	162	29	
Washington,	182	358	291	189	297	247		52
Wayne,	1097	264	1091	221	1196	283	43	
Wilkes,	309	1299	314	1373	393	1345	107	
Yancy,	634	357	632	456	694	336	182	
Total,	41,682	42,536	44,845	42,071			5,021	2,255
		41,682	42,071				2,255	
		854	2,774				2,766	

GEN. SCOTT'S HATRED OF HIS OFFICERS. So bitter was the hatred of Gen. Scott toward the gallant and lamented Worth, that he suffered no opportunity to pass, whereby he could insult him, and bring him into disgrace, and so palpable had this design become, that the Department at Washington were obliged to interfere to protect him. The following is from the scathing, withering rebuke administered to him by Mr. Marcy, then secretary of War:

"When a general at the head of an army of freemen, who do not lose their rights as citizens by becoming soldiers, sets up pretensions to dictatorial power—when he contemns the authority of his government, and is much more ready to censure than execute its orders and instructions—when he denounces as an outrage and a punishment, the attempt to submit his acts, charged to be an offence against a subordinate officer, to an investigation in the mildest form—when he administers an indignant reproof to his superior for upholding the sacred right of appeal, upon which depend the security and protection of all under his command—such a general sets an example of insubordinate conduct of wide and withering influence upon sound military discipline."

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON. The New York Herald has a despatch from Washington, stating that Mr. Webster and the President have had a pretty plain conversation—Mr. W.'s language bordering on the profane—the result of which will be the immediate withdrawal of Mr. W. from the Cabinet. Several wagon-loads of furniture, it is said, left Mr. W.'s house on Tuesday morning, to be shipped on a Boston packet. [It is a singular fact that, in sending in the Fisheries correspondence, the President made no allusion to Mr. Webster's despatch of July 6, prepared *on his own hook* in New England.]

The Herald also publishes a letter from Mr. Webster, in which he avows the opinion that it is probable that B. Morrell, Jr., master of the schooner Wasp of New York, may justly claim to have been the discoverer of the Lobos (guano) Islands, off the coast of Peru—he having visited them in 1828. As the result of this opinion, a war vessel has been sent to protect the American citizens who may be there collecting guano. The Peruvian government, however, contend that they have long exercised rights of ownership over those Islands.

It is said that Post Master General Hall's nomination as U. S. Judge for New York, in place of Judge Conkling sent to Mexico, will be sent in this week and will be confirmed—and that Mr. James Brooks of New York, will succeed Mr. Hall as Post Master General. This would be a splendid bargain for New York.

The Town of Helena Burned—Steamboat Sunk.

LOUISVILLE, August 10. By telegraph from Memphis, we learn that the town of Helena, Arkansas, was almost entirely consumed by fire on Monday night. Only two business houses are left. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

The steamer Emily struck a snag on Friday last in White river, sunk in twenty feet of water and broke in two. No lives were lost. The boat is a total loss.

Drought in the West.

CINCINNATI, August 11. The weather is cool and dry. It rained some in spots yesterday, but did not do any good.

Advices from Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio, in relation to corn are most unfavorable. Nearly all farmers refuse to sell. Parties who have large contracts to deliver hogs, at five dollars, are purchasing all the corn and stock hogs they can get.

There is a very funny German custom—concentrating the coughing and nose blowing during the service time at church. The clergyman stops at different periods of his discourse, steps back from the pulpit, and stands and blows his nose. The entire congregation imitate his example, and disturb the service at no other time.

MARRIED,

On the morning of the 14th, in Raleigh, by the Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D., Edward Yarbrough, Jr., Esq., to Miss Kate S. Haywood, daughter of the late Dr. Leigh Haywood.

DIED.

At his residence in the County of Chatham, on 16th of June last, Dr. J. B. HEADEN, in the 35th year of his age.

It was the good fortune of the writer of this brief notice, to have been acquainted and intimately acquainted with the deceased from boyhood. He was a gentleman of studious and retiring habits. Immediately on leaving College he devoted the full energies of a strong and well-disciplined mind to the acquisition of solid learning in his profession, rightly judging that the surest road to success, was to merit it. His efforts were crowned with the most abundant success. Actuated ever by the purest sense of honor, in all his dealings wholly free from every thing little, or selfish or detractive towards his professional brethren, and with a warm heart which could feel and sympathise with the afflicted—he had laid the foundation of a usefulness and reputation which bid fair to place hin at the head of his profession in this part of North Carolina. A discerning public confided in and patronized the physician, and loved the man.

It was in the domestic circle however, that the virtues of Dr. Headen were most conspicuous. Not only was he the Doctor of his numerous and afflicted family and connections, but he possessed in an eminent degree a manly frankness of character, a scrupulous regard for the feelings of his associates and a warm sensibility of heart, which, without an effort raised him up a host of friends. My lamented friend, farewell—"Green be the sod that covers thy grave!" While life lasts and virtue is respected, thou wilt live in the hearts of thy friends.

[COM.

PIERCE & KING CLUB.

☛ THERE will be a Meeting of the PIERCE and KING Club, in this City, at the Court-House, on Saturday evening next at eight o'clock.

The Democrats and the people generally are invited to be present. Come up—come one and all.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

August 17, 1852.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves together under the Firm of

SELBY & MURRAY,

for the purpose of conducting the MERCANTILE BUSINESS in the City of Raleigh, at the old stand of T. H. Selby's, No. 12, Fayetteville Street, where they will be pleased to see and serve their customers and friends.

T. H. SELBY,
D. CARSON MURRAY.

Raleigh, Aug. 16, 1852. 933.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers was dissolved the 1st day of August, 1852, by mutual consent.

GEORGE FISHER,
JEFF. FISHER.

The subscriber having purchased the entire stock, interest, accounts, &c. of Jeff. Fisher in the late firm of G. & J. Fisher, is now prepared to settle with those who may be indebted to said firm.

The subscriber takes this occasion to say that he will continue his business in all its branches, at his present stand on Fayetteville Street, opposite Williams, Haywood, & Co. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of articles in his line. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore enjoyed by the establishment, and returns to his patrons and friends his sincere thanks for the encouragement he has received in his business. GEORGE FISHER.

Raleigh, Aug. 15, 1852. 79—8t.

A CARD.

THE Trustees of the FRANKIN INSTITUTE appear before the public with feelings of extreme diffidence and painful regret. While it would be meek indeed to bear without reply the imputations of personal malignity, yet it would be unjust to our Institution, whose sacred guardianship we hold—unjust to its friends, its Principal and ourselves, to suffer the matter to pass unnoticed. We allude to a most presumptuous Circular posted up in various Counties, bearing the venerated title of "Truth will prevail," and signed by A. W. Pearce.

Although Mr. Pearce did not write the article himself yet he alone is responsible for its contents. With regard to the *real author*, in charity we are bound to say that it was the absence of *facts*, which could permit an individual claiming the attributes of a gentleman to honor with his pen the gratuitous and liberal charges of ignorance and passion. But for the passable *garb* which introduces to strangers the unsightly mass, made up as it is of remarkable misstatements, ungenerous insinuations and pathetic appeals to "farmers" and "fathers," with an innocent air of plausibility about it, well calculated to deceive the unsuspecting, we should pass it by in silence.

It speaks of "the citizens of the neighborhood, who were generally acquainted with the circumstances." As "citizens," without attempting to fathom the motives which prompted the production, we would notice in a candid and even courteous manner its more prominent points, which we will designate by items.

Item 1st, reprehends the action of the Trustees, as denoted by their Resolutions of May 17th. We find it difficult to conceive wherein our language was equivocal. Being in full possession of the facts of the case, we *did disapprove* of the course of Mr. Pearce; we could not have "Resolved" otherwise, had he been our own brother. Having duly notified him of the meeting, we dismissed him from the Board, by a unanimous vote, all of the Trustees being present, excepting Dr. Sills and himself. We simply stated to the public as the ground of our action, that it was "on account of hostility to the School," forbearing an enumeration of instances, but in justice to the School, referring the disturbance to its proper source, and informing the numerous persons who visited it at the close of the term—numbering between one and two thousand—that the Examination, then but a short time distant, would be omitted. We made no "attack on the character of a private individual" as accused, but endeavored to perform our *duty*, independently, deliberately and conscientiously. But we regret that we are now *compelled* in justification of our course, to refer to *one instance* indicative of that hostility, which *alone* would have been sufficient cause for our action,—to wit: *the blockading of the Avenue leading to the Academy with fallen trees and other impediments.* This occurred at the *commencement* of the last term; yet we forbore any action against this attempt of Mr. Pearce to break up the School, though he had made himself legally and morally liable, regarding it as the ebullition of blinded passion, which, under wholesome counsel, would ultimately subside. Actuated by this spirit of forbearance, we retained him as a member of the Board until the enactment of the recent unparallelled events.

Item 2d, refers to the ante-natal history and birth of our School, as found in the following extract:

"When it was proposed to have a School in my neighborhood a few years ago, I was among the first to encourage it, which I did materially by giving the land on which the Academy was built, and furthermore by giving one hundred dollars to pay for the building of the Academy. After the Academy was completed, D. S. Richardson (the present "gentlemanly" Principal) was engaged to teach."

The information here given is unsupported by facts, which we give, however uninteresting, in order to show how readily the statements here made are classed in point of veracity with other parts of the Circular. "When it was proposed to have a School in our neighborhood a few years ago" the building was located on the "land" of Mr. Wm. D. Coppedge. This was in 1847, the time of its incorporation. Mr. Barlow, instead of Mr. Richardson, was "engaged to teach." In 1848, Mr. Richardson was obtained as our instructor. Until the present new building was completed, he taught in the one first erected, during which time Mr. Coppedge made an addition to it, similar to the first building, at his own expense. The present House was contracted for in 1850, and completed in 1851. In this, when finished, Mr. R. *continued* his duties. It was for this building that Mr. P. "gave one hundred dollars" (in work and timber). He also "gave the land". (100 yards square,) but when the Trustees asked for the fee simple right to the same, he refused it; and they were quite unconscious of this new donation, until so informed in the Circular.

Item 3d, relates to a brother of our Principal, the Rev. Mr. Richardson, who resides eight hundred miles from this place, and knows nothing of the attack upon his character. We consider this item of more importance than the rest, and consequently seize with avidity the opportunity now offered—one which we have long desired—to give to any interested, the plain, unvarnished *facts* of this case, by which error can, if disposed, correct itself. We quote as follows:

"A brother of the teacher came to our place—a minister fresh from one of the New England States, and had not been here long, before I was requested, as a Trustee, by one of the same, to give the Rev. Mr. Richardson an opportunity to preach to the slaves, one evening, in the Academy, which I reluctantly agreed to, after some hesitation, under the impression that it would not be repeated. But in this I was disappointed; *it was repeated*, and I was the FIRST who took any steps to stop such proceedings, which no doubt caused the ill-will of the teacher, his brother. I will here remark, that the Rev. Mr. Richardson did not sojourn very long in our neighborhood, after we stopped his proceedings with the slaves. Now, what farmer or owner of slaves in North Carolina would permit a preacher just from a Northern State, whose principles were unknown, to hold intercourse with his negroes during night, when perhaps none or a very few white persons were present? From this time, my *dealings* with the teacher were rather limited, and I could attribute it to nothing else but *my course* towards his brother's proceedings with the negroes."

No one can fail to observe the anxious spirit of misrepresentation pervading this extract. The artful insinuations, and ominous innuendos, often repeated and adroitly woven in with cunning appeals '*to the man*', will, we doubt not, be duly appreciated by all whose judgments are guided by the unerring principles of justice and truth. We italicise the words, '*my dealing*' and '*my course*' above, by way of calling attention to the *peculiar logic* there indicated. But to the *facts* in the case—they are few and simple. In 1850, the Rev. Mr. Richardson, of New Hampshire, came to this State, with the avowed purpose of finding among us "a local habitation and a name;" intending, if advisable, to unite his interests with those of his brother in our Institute. That his principles were congenial with our own, we had the highest testimonials, supported by the *fact*, that several members of the family had resided in our State for *many years*, with whom some of us were well acquainted, and whose sentiments proved sound both in precept and in practice while with us, and have remained so since their return North. In proof of this last assertion, we refer to an extract of a speech made by Prof. D. F. Richardson before the N. H. Constitutional Convention, on the subject of the Compromise and Fugitive Slave Law, recently published in several papers of this State, and universally applauded for its *sternly orthodox sentiments.* About the time of his arrival among us, a revival of religion was progressing, in which he at once took a most lively interest, assisting the ministry in their varied duties of preaching, baptizing, &c. As is often the case on such occasions, the blacks of the church and neighborhood were excluded from the benefit of the exercises, by reason of the narrow limits of the house. It was under these circumstances, near the close of the revival, that the Rev. Mr. R., *after* having preached to audiences of whites at Louisburg, Red Bud and Cedar Rock, was *earnestly solicited* by a number of the Trustees, (*he never made the request himself*,) to preach to the blacks at the Academy. He consented, and preached twice. On each occasion, besides several other white persons, a portion of the Trustees were present, who are perhaps *nearly* as much interested in slave property as Mr. P., and they take great pleasure in saying that the sentiments of the discourse were *unexceptionably sound*, and such, as in our humble judgment, every "farmer and owner of slaves in North Carolina" should wish his servants to hear. After a pleasant season with us, he returned North, to the bosom of his family, unconscious of leaving an enemy behind. In short, we would say—he came to us as a *gentleman*—he shared our hospitalities as a *gentleman*—and he left us as a *gentleman*. As to the "prejudice" which Mr. P. says he incurred at this time, we would only say, that neither the "teacher" nor the Trustees were aware of the *name* of the person, who "was the *first* to take any steps to stop such proceedings," until so informed in the Circular, but naturally inferred that it was an enemy of Religion. They merely know this—that *there* and *since*, reports have been circulated, whose object *must have been to fasten the indelible stigma of Abolitionism* upon the character of the Rev. Mr. R. and others connected. Comments are unnecessary.

Here we might stop, and leave the remaining statements to the decision of legitimate inference, but we will go on, lest error should take advantage of our silence.

Item 4th, informs the public that Mr. P.'s son was "severely punished with a cowhide." The Trustees are satisfied that this is an exaggeration—they form their opinions from an examination of the case, and believe such to be the facts, to wit: Mr. R. rides to school on horseback, a matter of convenience and health, and sometimes carries with him a small riding whip. This, in the present instance, became the fatal "cowhide" as it was accidentally lying convenient, when Mr. P.'s son, together with two others, the sons of a present Trustee, required correction. The infliction was so trivial, (consisting of *two* strokes only, or at the most *three*,) as to be noticed but little at the time, either by the youngsters punished or by their fellows looking on.

Mr. P. states that he removed his son from school on account of the "prejudice" he incurred, as mentioned in item 3d. This alleged prejudice he makes the subject of a sympathetic appeal to "fathers" by way of justifying his course, and yet in the face of it, he *continued* another *son at school* the balance of the session.

Item 5th contains an assertion about an "oath," the veracity of which is denied individually by the Trustees.

Item 6th, rather uncourteously drags in the name of Dr. G. Sills, to act in allied conspiracy against the truth. We give the extract on this point in full: "Dr. G. Sills, the most respectable and the most intelligent of the Trustees, withdrew from the meeting, and would have nothing to do with such ridiculous proceedings." We by no means object to the compliments so flatteringly tendered him, but in contradiction of the statement there made, we refer to the Dr's 'Card' published in the Standard of July 21st, stating that he *was not present* at the organized meeting of the Board, having been previously excused on account of ill-health. He also says that had he been present, he would have concurred with us in our action; although, had Mr. P. appeared when notified, which he *did not do*, he would not "in all probability," have voted for his admissal.

Item 7th, concerns a Dialogue. Mr. R. has requested us to pass this charge in silence, preferring the mere effective answer of a publication of the same, that it may speak to the public for itself. He will be happy to send a copy to any desiring it.

Item 8th, we introduce by an extract: "Three of the students left school a short time since, and as it *looked bad* to see boys going off without some excuse, this gentlemanly teacher, I understood, charged that the boys who left school, were influenced in so doing by me or some member of my family, on account of our hostility to the school. For this barefaced and unfounded charge, I attempted to punish him again," &c.

On the supposition that such a charge was made, the public can judge if it was wholly "barefaced and unfounded," when we inform them, which is by no means a pleasant task, that the said students *obtained from Mr. P., then a Trustee*, the *sum of twenty-five dollars*—that it was by such material "aid and comfort" that they were enabled to effect a "going off!"

We have now noticed all of the more important charges of the Circular. We beg pardon of the public for obtruding upon their notice this exposiition; we have done so only from sheer compulsion in *self-defence.* We promise not to compromit our dignity by *again* noticing the emanations of an angry man; indeed it was our *first* conclusion *not* to do so in the present instance. We give these *facts* from a supreme sense of duty, with a careful avoidnce of all extraneous matter, and, relying on the dignity of simple truth, we leave them to their natural influence upon the minds of reasonable men, perfectly willing to abide by their judgment.

In conclusion, we would assure our friends, and all interested in education, that our cause is onward. The advertisements of our Male and Female Schools, as seen in the Recorder, Standard, Register, &c., will explain our plans. Firm in the faith that individual and national welfare are to be referred to education more than to all things else, we have tried to discharge our duty, by building up an Institution of learning in our midst for the blessing of the rising generation. No common obstacles shall induce us to desert the glorious cause. For those who oppose and malign us, our revenge shall be to make their children wiser, better, and happier than themselves. We believe that Nature and Providence will mature mighty results from the humblest efforts. We are now flourishing with over 30 students to mark the beginning of our autumn session. At the time of our disturbance we numbered 50 young men, whose moral, studious and gentlemanly habits were a common theme of eulogy, both to the Trustees and visitors of the school. This consideration has gratified us more than the number, which has varied, since our existence, from 30 to 60. We deem ourselves fortunate in having secured Mr. R. to preside over our Institution; we still have the fullest confidence in his abilities as an instructor, and his bearing as a gentleman; we give no vouchers, for he needs none. We close our remarks with a quotation, *in full*, of that sublime and indestructible sentiment, in which we have a living impulsive faith, that

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL."

Published by order of the Board.

JOHN ADAMS HARRISON,
Secretary of the Board.

Franklin Institute, Cedar Rock, Franklin Co., N. C., August 2d, 1852. } 933—2t.

FOR GEORGIA!

THE Subscriber offers his place of residence for sale, known in the neighborhood as Penny Hill, containing ONE THOUSAND ACRES, also, FOUR or FIVE HUNDRED ACRES adjoining, known as the Smith place. The improvements are good and conveniently arranged. The land is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, peas, and potatoes. It lies on both sides of road leading from Raleigh to Halifax, eighteen miles distant from the former and sixty from the latter place, ten miles from Wake Forest College. I will make the payments to suit purchasers, or I will exchange for lands in the south-western portion of the Union, or young Negroes will be taken in part payment. Any person who may wish to view the premises can call on me, or in case of my absence on Mr. Jno. Q. A. Barham who resides on the Smith place.

BRIAN GREEN.

Penny Hill, August 16, 1852. } 933—8t.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having this day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of conducting the CONFECTIONARY BUSINESS in all its branches. The business will be carried on at the "old stand" of Sam'l H. Marks, and will be known under the firm and style of SAM'L H. MARKS & SON, where they will manufacture and keep constantly on hand the nicest and purest Candies of every quality and flavor, and will be regularly supplied with the finest imported and domestic Cigars, and the choicest Fruits in their proper seasons.

Having made more extensive arrangements for the manufacture of Steam Refined Candies, they will be enabled to furnish much larger quantities, and purchasers may rely upon getting it with despatch.

All orders for goods will be thankfully received, packed in the best manner, and sent to any part of the United States.

SAM'L H. MARKS,
WM. A. MARKS.

Petersburg, August 11, 1852. 69—tf.

Office of N. C. Railroad Company,
AUGUST 9, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders and Contractors on the N. C. Railroad, that I will be at Concord on the 3d and 4th September; at Salisbury on the 8th and 9th; Lexington on the 10th; Jamestown on the 11th; Greensboro' from the 15th to the 21st; Graham on the 23d; Hillsborough on the 24th and 25th; Raleigh on the 27th and 28th; and at Goldsborough on the 30th September. It is very desirable to make settlements with Stockholders, and especially with Contractors, at the times above set forth.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Sec'y and Treasurer.

August 9, 1852. 79—2t.

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Between New York and Norfolk, Va. Petersburg, and Richmond.

TWO splendid new Steam Ships, built expressly for the route, are now running.

Steamship CITY OF RICHMOND, Z. Mitchell, Commander;

And Steamship CITY OF NORFOLK, James Post, Commander.

One of which leaves New York every Thursday, from Pier 8, East River, at 4 P. M. Returning from Richmond and City Point on Friday, and Norfolk on Saturday of every week.

These vessels are thorough Sea Steamers, very fast, and have splendid accommodations for passengers.

Cabin Passage and Found:

Between New York and Norfolk		$7 00
Do. do.	and City Point or Richmond	8 00
Steerage, do.	do. do.	6 00
Do. do.	do. Norfolk,	5 00

Freight from New York to Richmond, 6 cts. per foot.

Do. to Petersburg and Norfok 7 cts. per foot.

This is as expeditious, the cheapest, and most pleasant route passengers can take to go to New York.

Insurance by these vessels is much lower than by sailing vessels.

JOSIAH WILLS, *Norfolk.*
THOMAS BRANCH, *Petersburg.*
ALFRED S. LEE, *Richmond,*
MAILLER & LORD,
108 *Wall Street, New York.*

April 7, 1852. 43—6m.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMPDEN SYDNEY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, VA. The fifteenth annual course of Lectures in this institution will commence on Monday, the 11th of October and continue until the ensuing March.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor, of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

S. MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

CHAS. BELL GIBSON, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A. E. PETICOLAS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The study of Practical Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at inconsiderable expense.

Clinical Lectures are regularly given at the College Infirmary and Richmond Almshouse.

The Infirmary, under the same roof with the College, and subject to the entire control of the Faculty, is at all times well filled with Medical and Surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for clinical instruction. Many Surgical operations are performed in presence of the class; and the students being freely admitted to the Wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the Professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar with the symptons, diagnosis and treatment of disease.

EXPENSES—Matriculation fee, $5, Professors' fees (aggregate) $105; Demonstrator's fee $10; Graduation fee $25.

The price of board, including fuel, lights and servants attendance is usually $3 to 3 50 per week.

The Catalogue, &c., containing fuller information conserning the Institution, will be forwarded to those applytng for it, or specific enquiries will be answered by letter.

S. MAUPIN, M. D.
Dean of the Faculty.

Richmond, July 13, 1852. 73—$5w.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

Important to Millers & Mill Owners

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JOHN A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

$100 REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get him, my negro man WILLIE, who ran away from my plantation in Brunswick county about the 1st of March. Willie is a stout black fellow, 26 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, would weigh about 170 lbs., has large feet and ankles, a good countenance, is quick in his manner of speaking, is very plausible, and is civil and polite, and has lost one of his front teeth. He has been seen about Mr. A. McKnight's plantation, in Franklin county, who owns his mother, and also about Raleigh. He may also be in the neighborhood of Averasborough, in Cumberland county, where he has a brother hired to Mr. Simon Godwin. Willie may attempt to pass himself as a free man and a carpenter.

Address me at Smithville, North Carolina.

JOHN H. HILL.

June 11th, 1852. 924—w8w.

State of North Carolina, Pitt County.

William Eaton, jr., Attorney General *vs.* John H. Jenkins.—Original bill, Spring 1852, for settlement.

IN this case it appearing to the Court that John H. Jenkins, one of the defendents is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, commanding the aforesaid John H. Jenkins to appear and answer to the foregoing bill of complaint, or judgment *pro confesso* will bo taken as to him and heard accordingly.

Witness, Goold Hoyt, Clerk and Master of said Court at office in said County, the first Monday in March, 1852.

GOOLD HOYT, C. *M.* E.

May 22, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5 62 1-2.) 57—6w.
August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st of September next, for erecting in the Town of Murfreesborough, N. C., a Brick building of large dimensions for a Female College.

Persons disposed to contract will find a design of the building with specifications, &c., in possession of the Secretary of the building Committee.

The making of the Brick will be reserved to the building Committee. T. N. MYRICK, *Sec'y.*

Murfreesboro', N. C., June 24, 1852. 927—tlst

Raleigh Academy.

THIS School will again commence its exercises the 7th July.

J. M. LOVEJOY.

Raleigh, June 20, 1852. 68—4t.

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale.

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matterto possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

State of North Carolina.—WAKE COUNTY.

Addison M. Blake *vs.* Dempsey H. Blake. Court of Pleas and Quarter Session—May Term, 1852. Original attachment, Levied on Land and Defendant's interest in sundry Negro Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed from this State. It is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant to be, and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court-House, in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next, and then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 3d Monday of *May*, A. D., 1852.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

June 17, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½) 925—6tw.

T. H. SELBY,
No. 12, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh

IS now receiving and opening a large and well selected stock of *SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS*, bought entirely for cash, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

The stock consists in part of the following: Chamelion Silks, superior black Gro de Rhine, do., Plaid silk Tissue, Printed Lawns and Muslins, a large supply of plain white Jaconet, Cambrics and Muslin, very cheap, check do., Figured Swiss Muslins, Book and Mull do., Thread, Swiss Jaconet, and Lisle Inserting and Edgings, Linen Cambric Handkf's, French worked Colors, Ladie's Kid and Black silk Gloves and Mitts, Bonnetts and Ribbons, a great variety of Ginghams and English and American Prints, shell Tuck Combs, and Side Combs, Umbrellas and Parasols. Particular attention is invited to my stock of silk and cotton Hosiery—it is large and will be found to be cheap.

March 24, 1852. 38—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Elastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

$10 REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get her, my negro woman, MALINDAY, who ran away from my plantation in Wake County, about the 11th of January. Malinday is a tall woman, yellow complection, she is between fifty and sixty years old, she has large feet, with a great many broken veins in her legs, has very full eye brows, and is said to be a very good midwife. She formerly belonged to Thos. Parish. I suppose she is lurking somewhere along on Deep River in Chatham County, or she may be in Alamance, as she has some children up there at or about Holt's Store. Malinday may be trying to pass for a free woman, as she is a good midwife.

Address me at Green Level, N. C.

PETERSON IVEY.

July 19th, 1852. 71—5t.pd.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

EDMOND P. GAINE'S PATENT CIRCULAR CONCAVE **Mill Dress.**

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has purchased the rights to sell this PATENT in the State of North Carolina, and would say to those who wish to avail themselves of this great improvement, that he is ready to put upon Mill Burrs and Corn Stones, this NEW PATENT DRESS.

For further information address the subscriber at South Lowell, Orange County, N. C., who will furnish Drafts, Specifications and all the information necessary to use this improvement. The advantage of this patent is to facilitate the grinding, and improve the flour or meal.

It is warranted to grind double as fast as the common dress, and some that have it in use certify three times as fast.

JAMES H. WHITTEN

July 2d, 1852. 928—10t.w.pd.

—

I have had this Dress put upon my Corn Stones, and can assure the public that it is decidedly a Great Improvement, both in speed and the quality of the meal.

J. A. McMANNEN.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

Warren County, North Carolina.

THI pleasant Summer retreat, easy of access, handsomely fitted up, and neatly furnished, is now open for the reception of Company.

Shocco Water, Sulphur, Magnesia, Soda, Lime, and Epsom Salts, is confidently recommended by eminent Physicians, conversant with its properties, as remedial in most diseases the human frame is heir to, and has conferred great benefit on many invalids by the use of it.

A good Band of Music will be in attendance during the season, and the proprietor flatters himself that his fare and attention to the comforts of his Guests, will compare favorably with any other establishment of the kind.

Board per day $1,25, by the week at the rate of $1 per day, Families per month $20, single persons $25. Children under 12 years, and Servants half-price.

SAMUEL CALVERT.

June 30, 1852. 69—8t.

ABSCONDED,

FROM my plantation in Bladen County, N. C., on the morning of Sunday, the 4th day of July, 1852, my negro man SIMON, who is said to be about 40 years of age, light complexion, tolerably tall and raw-boned, with a scar on his breast and one on his face (perhaps the left side) near the corner of his mouth, speaks in rather a long tone of voice, and most of his front teeth are missing, has large feet, stoops a little forward when walking, and moves rather slowly. I expect he will endeavor to make his way back to Alamance County, where he says he formerly lived, and belonged to a Mr. Dickey, who I think he says owns his wife. I purchased him in April last from Messrs. Arch'd. S. McKay and Arch'd. Patterson.

I will pay a reward of twenty dollars to any person who will apprehend said negro in this County and deliver him to me, or secure him in the jail of this County or twenty-five dollars for his apprehension and safe confinement in the jail of any other County in North Carolina, so that I get him again.

THEOPHILUS TATUM.

Elizabeth Town, Bladen Co., N. C., July 5th, 1852. 928—w8w.

D. G. LOUGEE,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND FANCY GOODS, Also, Confectionary, Cegars, and Varieties.

Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut St.

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Articles in his line bought and sold on Commission. Cash paid for Old Gold. ORDERS promptly despatched ☞ Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry neatly repaired.

April 3, 1852. 42—

BLANK WARRANTS,

And Court Blanks, for sale at the Standard Office.

NOVELTY WORKS,

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,

SILAS BURNS. [illegible] PROPRIETOR,

BUILDER OF

Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders faier the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59—

NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoy Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, A. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and H. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 21, 1852. 21—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills. Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel
RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crockers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havans,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscribers on the 10th day of January, 1852, a negro man named DANIEL, aged about 22 years, very black, and had two small scars on his breast. The said negro was purchased of Adam Williams, on the 25th of September, 1851, in Johnston County, N. C. We will pay the above reward to any person that will apprehend and deliver said negro to us, living in the County of Caswell, N. C., or if secured in any jail within the said State, so that we get him again, if he is not injured in taking him.

BIGELOW & PATTILLO.

July 19th, 1852. 73—5tpd.

Forestville Female Academy.

THE exercise of this institution will be resumed on the third Monday in July. The principal Mr. B. JUSTICE, will be assisted, as formerly, by Miss VIRGINIA C. RAMSAY, of Raleigh. Pupils will be received at any time of the session and charged only from date of entrance. No deductions will be made except in cases of protracted illness.

Terms in English, $7,50, $10 or 12,50, according to advancement.

" " French, 5,00.
" " Latin, 5,00.

Music on Piano or Guitar, with use of instrument, $18,00

Board may be had with the Principal at seven dollars per month, or in the neighborhood at six.

For further particulars address the principal or M PEYTON A. DUNN, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Forestville, N. C., June 14th, 1852. 42—6tw

Male and Female School at Mt. Airy.

Mr. & Mrs. WEST, Teachers, Assisted by

Miss E. GILMER, in English, and Miss C. McQUEEN, on the Piano Forte.

Terms per Session of five months:

Elements of Algebra, Trigonometry, and the Classics,	$12,50
Higher English branches,	10,00
Solid branches,	8,00
Primary branches,	6,00

For further particulars, please address

E. W. WEST, *Prin.*

REFERENCES:

Rev. J. B. White, Pres. Wake Forest College, Rev. E. Dodson, Dr. Jones, Milton, A. Miller, Esq. Mocksville, Jno. Kerr, Esq. Yancyville, N. Blackwood, Esq. Rockford, or the citizens of Mt. Airy.

July 10, 1852. 928—5tw.

STANDARD FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We propose to send the Standard to subscribers for six months, at $1 for the Weekly, and $2 for the Semi-Weekly, in advance. This period will embrace the campaign for Governor, President, and also the proceedings of the Legislature, which is to meet in October next.

We appeal to our friends in all parts of the State, to circulate the documents. Now is the time to lay facts before the people. If we would succeed we must work—we must make sacrifices of time and abor for the cause. No valuable result was ever achieved without effort.

Send in the names.

Select Classical and Mathematical SCHOOL,

WARRENTON, N. C.

R. A. EZELL, A. M. *Principal.*
J. D. NICHOLS, A. B. *Assistant Instructor.*

THE Fall session will commence on Monday the 5th of July. Boys desiring to avail themselves of the advantages of the school are particularly requested to be present at the formation of the classes in the first week of the term. Charge is made, however, only from the period of admission.

This is a Select School, established by, and under the independent control of the Principal, who has had a successful experience of more than twenty years duration in the education and government of Southern Boys. The Academy has been recently erected on his own Lot in a quiet and retired portion of the village, and surrounded by a handsome grove. The Schoolroom is spacious, airy and comfortable.

In the Select Classsal and Mathematical School, Boys are taught to *think*, and are furnished with the best means for prosecuting their studies. The memory is cultivated, but not at the expense of the solid faculties of the mind. The understanding is enlightened and the reason improved by mental discipline; and boys are tought to rely chiefly upon their own powers for improvement and success in scholorship. They are required *thoroughly to comprehend* and, when necessary, *satisfactorily to explain* what they recite. The training is calculated to make them *understand the principles* of the various branches of science which they study, and to qalify them for superior and more elavated duties. In fine, the *foundation* is made strong and steadfast, as upon this must rest the entire superstructure of their education. Boys are fitted for the higher classes of any College in the Union or for the useful pursuits of life.

Mr. Nichols the able and accomplished co-adjutor of the Principal, completed his education at Dartmouth and Yale Colleges, at each of which he spent two years previously to his graduating in 1843. Since that period, he has been constantly employed in teaching, except for a short time when he was employed as a Civil Engineer, by the U. S. Government. Amongst the testimonials which he brought with him are found those of the *most eminent teachers* in the Union, to which may now be added the fact that he taught in the school, the last term, with marked success and with the entire approbation of the Patrons. He is one of the ablest Mathematicians in the country, as well as an excellent teacher of the French Language.

Boys from a distance are required to board in the family of the Principal, where they receive every attention conducive to their moral and intellectual improvement, as well as to their cleanliness and comfort. In the absence of their parents, they are taught to regard the Principal and his family as their best friends, and a kind, parental government is exercised over them. Their morals are vigilantly guarded, and the principle of total abstinence from all that intoxicates rigidly enforced. No student is permitted to visit the town at any time unless accompanied by one of his Teachers, nor to be absent from his room which is under the same roof with the teachers, after night fall. Boys are required to attend one of the Churches (at their own or at the discretion of their parents) twice every Sabbath; and whilst christian morals are diligently inculcated, every thing tending to SECTARIAN BIAS is studiously avoided.

TERMS.

Board, for the Session of 5 months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Languages and Mathematics,	17 50
" " In the English Branches,	12 50
" " In French, (extra)	10 00
Fuel for School room,	1 00

Warrenton, June, 14, 1852, 925—4w.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1852.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER are now receiving their extensive and well selected stock of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

to which your attention is respectfully invited, consisting, in part, of the following:

Brocade Poult de Soi Silks,
Solid colored and White do,
White Brocade Silks,
Rich Plaid Chamelion Silks,
White and Black Watered do,
Super Black Gro de Rhine do,
Figured and Satin striped Challys,
Solid and Figured Bareges,
Fancy Silk Tissues,
Organdii Lawns,
French Jaconets,
Printed Muslins,
Brilliantes,
Plaid and solid Ginghams.
English and American Chintz,
Dotted, Checked, Swiss, Jaconet, Nainsook, and Tarlton Muslins,
Black Silk Lace Mantillas,
Plain and Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,
Black Silk Lace,
French Worked Collars, Cuffs, Chemisetts, and Undersleeves,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslin Bands,
Scolloped L. Cambric and Reviere stitched Hdkfs.
Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
Real and imitation Valencienes Edging,
Ladies' and Gent.'s Kid Gloves, best quality,
do do Alexander's Silk Gloves,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, and Scarf Ribbons,
Silk Fringes, Buttons, and Trimmings,
French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss,
&c., &c., &c.

37—

1852.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

At the Old Stand of

HEARTT & LITCHFORD:

RECENT arrivals have placed us in possession of a considerable portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part as follows:

Printed and Plaid Chally,
Satin Plaid Bareges, and Plain.
Fig'd and Plain do.
Batisto Silks,
Barage Robes,
Barage Delanes,
Organdies,
French Jaconets and Lawns,
Printed Muslins,
Ginghams and Chambreys,
French Work, capes, collars, cuffs, and undersleeves,
Patent corded Skirts, a new article,
Bonnets and Ribbons.

And we respectfully invite our friends and customers generally to call and examine, as we are determinod to offer inducements to purchasers.

HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

EVANS & COOKE

No. 29 Fayetteville-Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE have received, during the past week, the larger portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part of the following articles:

Domestic Goods, all prices; Calicoes, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Bed Ticking, Checks, Diaper, Linen and Cotton; all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to cash buyers, or to punctual customers on a short credit; as we buy Goods twice a year we shall collect in the same way. Don't forget

EVANS & COOKE,
One door above R. Smith's.

March 16. 37—

STATE of North Carolina, WAKE Co. In Equity. Spring Term, 1852. O. B. for Settlement. Benjamin N. Howell, Adm'r., &c., *vs.* Sylvia Howell, Jesse Howell, and others.

It appearing to the Court that Wesley G. Holleman, George J. Holleman, and the other Heirs at Law of Mary C. and Zachariah Holleman, (if any,) are non residents: It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for said non-residents to appear at the next regular Term of this Court, to be holden in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered *pro confesso* as to them.

Witness, P. BUSBEE, *Clerk and Master*
May 3d, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 918—w6w.

FALL TRADE, 1852.

Petits, Harris, and Daniell,

No. 23 Nassau St., near the Post Office, New York.

OFFER for *cash* or approved *credit*, a complete assortment of *Silks and Fancy Dry Goods*, now in Store, and arriving by every Steamer.

Consisting in part of *Dress Goods* in every variety *Taffeta, and Satin Ribbons, Fancy Bonnet, and Cape Ribbons*, an elegant assortment, *Black and Fancy Silks, White Goods* of every description, *Laces and Embroideries, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Cravats, &c., &c.*

Merchants from the Country are respectfully invited to examine our Stock.

July 14th, 1852. 71—2m.

JOB PRINTING,

Done with neatness and despatch at this Office.

The White Sulphur and Chalybeate SPRINGS,

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Proprietor, since the last season, has added twenty-four additional rooms and otherwise much improved this pleasant and healthful Summer Retreat. The medicinal properties of the waters of the above Springs have been amply tested, and their beneficial effects so generally known as not to need a word more said in their praise. I will say, however, that I hope with kind and attentive Assistants, good servants, fine Music, a table furnished with the best that can be procured and moderate charges, to satisfy and please all that may patronize me, and thereby induce them to repeat their visit.

RATES OF BOARD AS FOLLOWS:

Per season of three months,	$48 00
" Month,	20 00
" Week,	6 00
" Day,	1 00
Horse, per Month,	$12 50
" " Week,	4 00
" " Day,	75

Children under 12 years of age, and servants half price.

☞ Hacks will always be found at Henderson, Ridgeway and Warrenton Depot for the accommodation of those travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. There will be also a daily mail from Warrenton to the Springs.

The season has already commenced.

Analysis of the Waters by Prof. Stewart of Baltimore.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Specific gravity, 1000.1. Reaction Acid.

Gaseous Contents, Sulphuretted Hydrogen and Carbonic Acid.

Solid Contents, Sulphate of Magnesia, Sulphate of Lime, Carbonate of Magnesia, Carbonate of Lime; with a trace of Potash, Soda and Silica.

Total Solid Contents, in 7000 grains of the water, 1–26—One grain and 26–100.

Viz: Magnesia,	0.14
Salts of Lime,	0.84
Silicic Acid,	0.28
Potash, a trace.	
Soda, a trace.	

CHALYBEATE SPRING.

Reaction Acid. Specific gravity, 1000.8

Gaseous Contents—Carbonic Acid.

Solid Contents, Carbonate of the Protoxide of Iron; Silicates of Lime and Iron; Bicarbonate of Lime, with traces of Soda and Potash.

Each pint of the water contains

Oxide of Iron,	0.49
Carbonate of Lime,	0.14
Silicic Acid,	0.42
Potash, a trace.	
Soda, a trace.	

Solid Contents in 7000 grains of the water, 1–05 One grain and 5–100ths.

WM. D. JONES, *Proprietor.*

June 23, 1852. 926—4tw.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

Readable Books.

POPULAR library of the best authors, books which quicken the intelligence of youth, delight age, decorate prosperity, shelter and solace us in adversity, bring enjoyment at home, befriend us out of doors, pass the night with us, travel with us, go into the country with us.—*Cicero.*

1. Essays from the London Times, a collection of personal and historical Sketches. 2. The Yellowplush Papers, by W. M. Thackeray. 3. The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell, afterwards Mistress Milton. 4, 5. Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China, in 1844-'45, by M. Huc, Missionary Priest, 2 vols 6 Galeries and Gravities, by Horace Smith, one of the Authors of the "Rejected Addresses." 7, 8. The Paris Sketch Book, by W. M. Thackeray, 2 vols. 8vo. 9, 10. Little Pedlington and the Pedlingtonians, by John Poole, Author of "Paul Pry."

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, May 21st, 1852. 58—

Hats for the Season.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER have just received their supply of HATS for their Spring and Summer Trade, which they can confidently recommend as being unsurpassed both in regard to style and quality. Their Moleskin HATS are something new and entirely different from any others offered in this City. We respectfully solicit a call as we are determined to sell, viz:

12 cases super extra Moleskin,
Men's and Boy's double Kossuth,
" " Lola Montes,
" " Texas and Spanish Campeachy,
" " Napier and Alboni Straw,
" " Braided Pedal "
" " China Pearl "
" " Blk and White fashionable Leghorn,
Canada Straw and Palm Hats,
Ladies Riding Hats,
Misses and Infants' Fancy Straw Hats,
Gent's Leather Hat Boxes, &c., &c. 28

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

Further Developments.

THE subscriber expecting to start for the North immediately after the election, would respectfully suggest to his friends and the public generally the propriety of giving him their orders for any article of Clothing which they may want gotten up in good style, and at a much less price than the same can be prepared here.

He will also inform his patrons he is much in need of funds and will take great pleasure in receipting accounts.

ISAAC PROCTOR,
Merchant Tailor.

Raleigh, July 26th, 1852. 73—

Paints, Paints.

20,000 LBS. Blake's and other Mineral Paints of the following colors to wit: Yellow, Light, and Dark Drab, Light and Dark Brown and Black, also Patent White Zinc or Porcelain Paints, Brown Zinc Paint, Pure White Lead, American Patent Dryer, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, Lamp-Black, Litharge, Red Lead, Chrome Greene, Chrome Yellow, Vermillion, Sand Paper, and a large supply of Varnishes, Oils, Paint Brushes, and graining Tools, now in store and for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

Match 18, 1852. 38—

RALEIGH, N. C., July 29, 1852.

Debates in N. C. Convention.

PROCEEDINGS and Debates of the Convention of North Carolina, called to amend the Constitution of the State; which assembled at Raleigh, June 4th, 1835.

To which are subjoined the Convention Act, and the Amendments to the Constitution; together with the votes of the People. Also, the Journals of the N. C. Convention. For Sale at the N. C. Bookstore by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, June 29th, 1852. 67—

"READ THIS."

150 PAIRS of Ladies Slippers, manufactured by Robinson & others. 15 Dresses Col'd Silks, Silk Tisues, and Barages; also a few pairs Worked Undersleeves. All of which will be sold at Cost, and no mistake.

EVANS & COOK.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1852. 42—

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2 OXES French Lemons just received at

F. MAHLER'S.

Raleigh, July 26th, 1852. 73—

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

*For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet